

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 85.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 22, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2326.

TIDINGS OF MISS STONE

She Writes of the Peril She Is In.

PURSuing TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN

Attempts to Renew Communication With the Brigands—The Offer of a Ransom.

SOFIA, Oct. 15.—Although the time fixed by the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, for the payment of the ransom demanded expired a week ago, no one has appeared at Sammakoff to claim the money or to announce the fate of the captive. It is now learned that the band has dissolved, but that Miss Stone is kept under surveillance at some distance from the frontier. This is due to snow and cold weather rendering the mountains uninhabitable. The efforts of the police to arrest Sarackoff, formerly president of the Macedonian committee, who is suspected of complicity in the kidnapping, are still unavailing. The failure is due to the sympathy of the inhabitants and local authorities.

MISS STONE'S COMPANION.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 15.—The parents of Madame Tsika, the Bulgarian teacher who was captured by the brigands with Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, have received another letter from their daughter urging the step already taken, namely, stopping the military pursuit, because the brigands threaten the prisoners with immediate death in the event of danger to themselves. The writer says that she and Miss Stone are hidden in a subterranean retreat and are treated courteously. She also says the only means of securing their release is to pay the ransom demanded.

A LETTER FROM MISS STONE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Sofia, further word has come from Miss Stone, in the following letter, written from Macedonia to W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Turkish Mission in Constantinople:

"My Honored Friend: I write to inform you that on the third of September I was captured by a great number of armed men—some forty—as I traveled from Bansko to Diamaala with about twelve teachers, students and others.

"They took with me for my companion Mrs. Catherine Tsika. The reason why they captured us is for a ransom. The price which they demand for us is 25,000 pounds, Turkish, which sum must be paid in gold, and this entirely without the knowledge of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments, within the term of eighteen days from today.

"The condition of Mrs. Tsika decided the limit as she is to give birth to a child in three months.

"We are pursued by a Turkish army. I beg Dr. Haskell himself to go to Constantinople and exert himself for the payment of the ransom at Samakov, where men will receive it on presenting an order from me.

"The men who captured us at first showed courtesy and consideration toward us, but now since Turkish soldiers and Bashli Bazuks have begun to pursue us and the ransom is delayed, our condition is altogether changed.

"Therefore, I beg you to hasten sending the ransom demanded and that as energetically as possible you will present to the Turkish government that it stop the pursuit of us by soldiers and Bashli Bazuks; otherwise we shall be killed by the people in whose hands we are. I pray you to communicate without delay the contents of this letter to the representative of the United States at the Porte and request his most serious co-operation.

"Pray for us. We are at peace with God.

"With hearty salutations, your friend,
"ELLEN M. STONE."

BARGAINING WITH BRIGANDS.

NEW YORK, October 14.—A cable to the World from Constantinople says: The American missionaries, Haskell and Baird, and United States Consul General Dickinson, are trying to resume negotiations with the brigands for ransoming Miss Stone. The present whereabouts of the robber band are unknown, but efforts are being made through third parties to re-establish communication.

As soon as that is done the Ameri-

(Continued from Page 5.)

BISHOP WILLIS PROMISES TO MAKE WAY FOR AN AMERICAN SUCCESSOR

THE Call says: There is every indication that an amicable settlement has been reached between the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and the Right Rev. Dr. Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, who represents the English church in that district. Owing to the executive sessions held by this august body nothing has been given out as to the terms of the proposed settlement of the long standing dispute between the house and the prelate named, but there is every indication, however, that within a few days the English Bishop will resign his charge and the church of this country will look after the interests of her people in the Hawaiian Islands.

The matter has been in the hands of a special committee of the House of Bishops and yesterday this committee submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the action of the Bishop of Honolulu communicated to the Bishops in council, devolving upon this house the Episcopal oversight of the work of the church in Honolulu and parts adjacent, this house hereby signifies its acceptance of the same and its purpose to take at an early day such action as may be necessary and expedient in the premises.

Resolved, That when such action is taken the presiding Bishop be requested to place the missionary district of Honolulu under the charge of one of the Bishops of this church until such time as a Bishop shall be duly chosen for the see of Honolulu.

Resolved, That in recognition of the long services of the Bishop of Honolulu the house hereby makes it a matter of record that upon the relinquishment of his see, as agreed upon between him and the committee of the council of Bishops, this house extends to him a loving welcome to an honorary seat whenever it may be in his power to attend its sessions.

Resolved, That the Hawaiian Islands are hereby constituted a missionary district of this church by the name of the missionary district of Honolulu, said action to take effect on the 1st day of April, 1902.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, That consent is hereby given for the election of a Bishop for the missionary district of Honolulu in the discretion of the House of Bishops.

Bishop Willis has represented the English church in the islands for many years. He has conducted services in the Episcopal church every Sunday, but his congregations have been made up of his followers. The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, D.D., rector of the church, has conducted services for those not in accord with the Bishop. The feud has been of long standing and was intensified at the time of the annexation of the islands. The opponents of Bishop Willis felt that he should immediately resign from his see and that as a foreign Bishop he should not maintain his jurisdiction. The Episcopal congregation of Honolulu desires to join the American church, but the whole matter has, since annexation, been unfavorable on account of large property interests which Bishop Willis claims belong to the English church.

The Chronicle says: The difficulties which have threatened to greatly hamper the solution of the so-called Hawaiian trouble were amicably settled. It is understood that Bishop Willis and his opponents were called before the committee which had the matter in charge, and when their wishes in the matter had been learned, the committee made a proposition to them to which both sides agreed, and certain promises were made that an attempt would be made to fulfill such requirements as the American church demanded of the Hawaiian body before it could affiliate with the Bishop. Those requirements are said to be chiefly in regard to the financial matters of the diocese and the placing of the church property in such condition that the American church would have control over it.



BISHOP WILLIS.

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CHURCH CONDITIONS HERE.

The Chronicle contains the following communication:

To the Editor:—The question of the Hawaiian church is one that has caused much content and yet one that is little understood.

The Hawaiian Mission was established nearly forty years ago under the episcopal care of Bishop Staley. Owing, perhaps, to want of tact on Bishop Staley's part, as much as anything else, the church was not warmly welcomed by the congregational body which Bishop Staley found firmly established in the islands on his arrival there, and, although the mission had everything in its favor, it proved a failure and, after seven or eight years, Bishop Staley resigned the charge and went home to England.

In 1872 the present Bishop was consecrated to succeed. He, too, came under unfavorable conditions. This mission had strong sympathy and support in England. The King of Hawaii, the royal family, were members of the church, and this meant the following of a large portion of the Hawaiian nation if judiciously cared for, but again tact was wanting, and arbitrary rule was used in its stead. The Bishop seems to have held throughout his administration the most exaggerated views of episcopal rights and authority, and the result has been one long bitter contest between the Bishop and the clergy and people ever since the advent of the former.

There has been no difficulty or difference of opinion in matters of ritual; all trouble has sprung from temporal

causes. The canon law has been altogether inadequate to meet the needs of the diocese, while the Bishop has been a law unto himself and has felt justified in exercising the authority of an autocrat without reference to outside opinion, and there has been no court of appeal or remedy for those whom he has made to suffer. Before the annexation of these islands the clergy and people were obliged to submit to the ruling of the Bishop. He it ever so foreign to all ecclesiastical law or justice, there was no recourse. But since that time American citizens have felt that in their own country they were entitled to their own church, to its laws and its protection.

And they have appealed to the General Convention that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America may be established there.

Under the existing canons of the Anglican church in Hawaii no member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America has a voice in the government of the church, or is eligible to a seat in the synod or on the board of trustees until he has signed a declaration that he is a member of the Anglican church in Hawaii, and although American churchmen are always welcome to the church, which is in full communion with the American church, yet they are deprived of any voice in the government of the church in that part of their own country until they shall have signed this declaration, and few Americans, if any, will transfer their allegiance to the Anglican church in Hawaii.

As far as the work is concerned, the church has probably rather weakened than strengthened in the last twenty years. By the official documents of the diocese it would appear that in 1882 ten churches were at work there conducting eight churches and missions and seven schools. In 1896 there were but six churches, conducting six churches and missions. The Honolulu Cathedral membership was then 1,000, with 420 communicants. On January 1, 1901, there were nine churches conducting ten churches and missions, while the cathedral membership had sunk to 620, with 155 communicants. There were then four schools, one of which has since been abandoned. This would show a gradual

decline. Throughout this period this mission has been in receipt of some \$5,000 a year from England. During these years many clergymen have come and gone again, finding it impossible to work happily in this diocese, only three having remained there any length of time.

Since the withdrawal of the English grants the people have assumed the responsibility of supporting their own clergyman, and with one exception, the various missions of the Hawaiian church are self-supporting. In the case of this exception the people are preparing to support the incumbent's successor. The clergy are probably better paid than they are in similar positions on the mainland. And not only this, but the people are prepared to pay one-half the stipend of a new Bishop, and a guarantee of the annual payment for five years of some \$1,200 or \$1,400 toward this object, hurriedly prepared and signed by some twenty persons, has been forwarded to the General Convention.

All the people in Hawaii want law, justice and some court of appeal, and more church life. The American portion want to find this in their own church, in their own country. They want their own prayer book, their own hymnal, their own Bishop, their own constitution and government—their full church rights, and they feel entitled to them.

It would be to no purpose to speak of the many instances of misdeeds committed in this diocese, and the lives that have been thereby ruined, the frequent and fruitless appeals to England for help, the mass of pamphlet and newspaper warfare extending over twenty years, each broadening and deepening the scandal in this church. The fact remains that its history has been a sad one, and one that not only the churchmen of Hawaii, but that all Christians in the islands demand should be closed.

Hawaii is no longer an independent country; it is no longer out of sight of the world. It is now as much a part of the United States as California, peopled by Americans. This being so, the Church of England has signified her desire to withdraw absolutely from the islands and to transfer to the American church whatever interests she may have heretofore held there. The American church is as anxious to assume this responsibility and gather in again the pioneer and her own fold. Probably more than 95 per cent of the church people in Hawaii are in sympathy with this movement and keenly desire the transfer. It is but natural it should be so; it is but right, it is just, it is expedient, and what is more, the interests of religion demand it. There are now in San Francisco the representatives of the three churches, attending the general convention of the American church, and all those concerned, cannot now definitely settle whatever may be in the best interests of the church.

From whatever cause, the Bishop of Honolulu has had a hard struggle for many years, which all must regret in one holding so high and responsible a position in the church, but the time has now arrived when he can honorably and with dignity retire and resign the government intrusted to his care, trusting the American church to erect on the foundation he has laid such superstructure as it shall see fit, and since it is almost the universal desire that this transfer be now accomplished, the Bishop of Honolulu will, no doubt, see the wisdom of lending his co-operation. Failing this action on the Bishop's part and this transfer, sooner or later, is inevitable he would place himself in a very unfortunate light throughout the Anglican church, and would forfeit that sympathy and support which all good churchmen extend to the disappointed general who knows how to gracefully retire from a position rendered untenable through the force of adverse circumstances.

A CHURCHMAN.

COOK MADE THE LOOP

Defence of Schley Well Under Way.

THE BROOKLYN'S CAPTAIN TESTIFIES

He Supports His Former Flag Officer With Much Important Evidence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Schley's defense began in earnest today, the evidence in support of the precept against him probably being completed. The principal witness was the flagship Brooklyn's commander, Captain Francis A. Cook, whose story as drawn from him by the assistant judge advocate and members of the court puts a new aspect on the essential episodes of the flying squadron's campaign and the Brooklyn's part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. If the curiosity evinced by Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Bonham and Ramsey, as shown in the great number of questions they asked when Captain Cook's direct examination was completed, is taken to indicate the importance they attach to his recollections, he is clearly to be regarded as more important than any other witness who has so far appeared.

Captain Cook's evidence was almost uniformly in support of his former commander in chief, and it was understood when he left the stand today he had not had an opportunity to tell all he knew to Schley's credit, but would return to the stand in a few days under summons from Schley's counsel, who declined to cross-examine him today. Among the points brought out by Captain Cook were these: He alone was responsible for the Brooklyn's loop, and had the ship well around before the Commodore spoke to him on the subject.

He always regarded Schley as an "enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer." Schley and he were convinced that Cienfuegos was the destination of Cervera's fleet from all the information given them from Key West, and believed the Spanish ships were in Cienfuegos until McCalla communicated with the insurgents.

The McCalla memorandum reached the Brooklyn after McCalla came, and up to that time the lights ashore were thought to be Spanish signals and horsemen on the beach Spanish cavalry. Schley was continually anxious about the coaling of his ships in rough weather and dreaded to have them short of coal in battle.

The flying squadron was on its way to Gonaves to coal when the scouts were met southeast of Santiago, and the retrograde movement toward Key West began under the belief that Cervera had left Santiago, if he had ever been there, and was probably at that time nearer Cienfuegos or Havana.

Captain Cook also thought the blockades at Cienfuegos and Santiago were closer in shore than did most of the young watch officers who have testified. He never had an idea of jeopardizing the Texas by the loop, and was confident that there never was any danger of a collision.

Lieutenant-Commander William F. Fullam, senior watch officer of the New Orleans, told of the firing on the Colon and the blockade in almost the identical language employed by other officers of his rank.

The last witness called by the judge-advocate was Joseph Beale, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy and a volunteer on the Harvard in the Spanish war, who explained how he put messages into cipher for transmission, and particularly what modifications, which he regarded as minor, he made in Schley's "disobedience of orders" dispatch.

The first witness formally summoned in behalf of Schley was the Cuban pilot, Nunez, who had not believed the Spanish fleet to be in Santiago and afterward was put ashore to communicate with the insurgents by Schley, resulting in finding out exactly what ships were inside.

LIEUT.-COM. SEARS TESTIFIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The presentation of the Schley side of the case was continued in the Schley court of inquiry today. At the instance of Mr. Rayner, the judge advocate summoned Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag officer on board the Brooklyn during the war with Spain. He testified to many details connected with the campaign, and was followed by other naval officers, who served on the Brooklyn.

(Continued from Page 5.)

WISCONSIN NOW ON HER WAY SOUTH

Battleship With Two Rear Admirals on Board Will Pass Through Honolulu.

The battleship Wisconsin, with Rear Admiral Casey, in command of the Pacific Station, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, "Fighting Bob," on board, is expected here before the close of the week. Information has been received that under sealed orders the Wisconsin left Seattle, where she had gone for supplies from Port Orchard, on last Monday, October 14th. There was a general understanding that the destination of the ship was Samoa and that the first stop would be San Francisco and the second here. The same day that the battleship left Seattle Admiral Evans left Washington for San Francisco to join her, and be the guest of Admiral Casey on the trip.

The orders to Admiral Casey are to investigate the charges made by the missionaries against Commander Tilley, naval governor, and in case there seems foundation for them, to order a court martial. In case there must be a trial of Tilley, Admiral Evans will be the president of the court. The remainder of the detail officers is as follows: Captains Cooper, Glass, Thomas, Merry, Reiter and Harrington, United States Marine Corps, with Captain Myer, United States Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

All these officers except Capt. Merry are in San Francisco or on their way there. They will sail for the south sea in the naval transport Solace and are

PREPARATIONS FOR EXECUTING MURDERER CZOLGOSZ

ALBANY (N. Y.), Oct. 14.—Superintendent C. V. Collins will send a request to Secretary of State Hay to designate an official representative of the Government to be present at the electrocution of Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. Only twenty-six witnesses will be present in the chamber of death when the sentence is executed. Warden Meade of Auburn prison has sent to Superintendent Collins the requests he has received for permission to attend the electrocution, over 1,000 in all. The law will limit the number of witnesses and the superintendent will decide who the witnesses shall be.

It was stated at the State Department of Prisons today that statements to the effect that Czolgosz is in a continuous state of collapse, and that he breaks down and weeps every time anything is said to him concerning the electrocution, are false. Superintendent Collins had a talk with the condemned man some days ago, and at that time he said he knew he had to die. He expressed no fear as to the electrocution, but said that he would not care to go outside of the prison, for he believed that the people would kill him.

Since his confinement in Auburn prison several thousand letters have been received for him at the prison as well as a large number of express packages, containing flowers and fruits. The letters, flowers and fruit have never reached the condemned man. The flowers and fruits, it is learned, have been sent by Christian societies, as have a number of letters consoling him in his last moments. Other letters have come from cranks who have written about the species of torture to which they would put him if they had the execution of justice in his case. It is stated, however, that it would be a matter of surprise if the names of senders of fruits and flowers were made public.

the United States naval station at Tutuila.

Lieutenant-Commander John R. Miller has been detached from the United States Hydrographic Office in San Francisco and ordered to duty as assistant inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse district, temporarily replacing Commander Sebree.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Sugar—Raw, firm. Fair refining, 35-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 34c; molasses sugar, 2c. Refined sugars, steady. Crushed, 56c; powdered, 52c; granulated, 51c.

PACIFIC CABLE ALL RIGHT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Attorney General Knox made a verbal report to the President and Cabinet yesterday regarding the result of his investigations into the Pacific cable question. His conclusion was that under the law of 1866 any domestic company could land any cable on the shores of the United States or its possessions. The President and the Cabinet were convinced by the verbal report that no executive action is called for at this time.

The President will go over the subject more in detail with the Attorney General tomorrow and will review the whole matter in his message to Congress. The law of 1866 is the same law under which the Postal Telegraph Company claimed it had the power to land a cable at Havana, but the claim was disregarded at the time by the Secretary of War.

New Record for Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A new advance in wireless telegraphy is recorded here this morning. The Daily Telegraph says that Marconi has succeeded in transmitting messages through the air for nearly 350 miles, which is far greater than the maximum distance hitherto reported.

TEACHERS AT STUDY

Maui Pedagogues Take Up New Lines.

MAUI, October 19.—Monday afternoon a teachers' meeting was held in Makawao schoolhouse, fifteen pedagogues of the district being present. The program of exercises consisted of a lecture on "Comets," by D. D. Baldwin, and a paper on "Closing Exercises in Government Schools," by Miss R. E. Crook. It was decided to take up botany in an elementary way, using Gray's book, "How Plants Grow," and to adopt Rolfe's edition of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Caesar."

The meeting adjourned until December 3th, the November meeting being omitted owing to the island convention, to be held at Paia November 30th.

The funeral of Leslie Alexander Baldwin, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin, took place at his parents' residence in Hamakua-poko, Thursday afternoon, Dr. E. G. Beckwith conducting the services, both at the house and at the cemetery in Makawao. The attendance at the funeral was very large, not only many Makawao, Paia and Hamakua-poko residents being present, but also a large number of people from Spreckelsville. The laborers on the plantation, who had known the little boy since his birth, attended in force. The gifts of flowers and flower-pieces were many and most beautiful. The casket, being almost concealed by the multitude of blossoms. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. D. Baldwin, B. D. Baldwin, W. F. McConkey and Robert Hogg.

Leslie was a quiet little fellow, but bright and cheerful with a happy smile for everyone. He was but little more than three years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th. After a short struggle of but ten days, he succumbed to dysentery, despite the utmost efforts of medical skill. Dr. W. F. McConkey, assisted by Dr. W. D. Baldwin, uncle of the deceased, for whom the tug Leslie Baldwin was despatched to Honolulu, and Dr. John Weddick, of Wailuku, all did their utmost, but in vain.

GENERAL NOTES.

Nahiku plantation has been selling all its California mules. It still has a number of native-bred animals to sell. Kihel has two baseball nines. One of them will play the Morning Stars at Wailuku, on the 20th.

Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., preached a fine sermon in memory of William McKinley, President of the United States, at Paia Foreign Church last Sunday.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Paia during the night of the 14th.

Awana, of Makawao, has been making a very good maple sugar from Huelo sugar cane.

On the 16th, Mrs. Dowsett and Mr. Alexander McKibbin returned to Makawao, much improved by their trip to California and British Columbia.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin, while driving along the Hamakua-poko road Tuesday, was thrown from his brake through the stumbling and falling of his horse. Mr. Baldwin, though considerably bruised and shaken up, picked up the animal down by sitting on its back, hoping that some one would come to aid him. No sooner arriving, he cut the horse loose from the harness and let him go.

Frank A. Alexander, head luma of Hamakua-poko, was thrown from his horse Thursday, dislocating his elbow. Dr. McConkey was summoned, and Mr. Alexander is now doing well.

A Japanese brakeman, while jumping off the train at Kahuku, Monday, was caught by a bolt or something projecting from the car, and was thrown under the wheels, which passed over his legs. He died on the 18th from the injuries received.

KAAHUMANU BOYS WANT A GYMNASIUM

The boys of Kaaumanu School want a gymnasium in the school grounds, and want it badly. They intend to have it during the present school year, and, if possible, will construct and furnish it by their own efforts. The boys have held several meetings lately and have at last devised a way and means by which they believe their hearts' desire will be fulfilled. They are soon to start a paper which will be called the "Maile Lehua," to be devoted to matters of interest concerning Kaaumanu School, and in a general way give information concerning all the other schools of Honolulu. From subscriptions to the paper and advertising the boys hope to form the nucleus of a fund which will go far toward making their pet scheme a certainty.

Kaaumanu School has a printing establishment, and the older boys are being taught to set type and perform all the little odd jobs which obtain in the printing department of a job office or newspaper. They have a fine printing press and everything appertaining to the mechanical needs of such a paper as they contemplate issuing. The printing of a paper would naturally come within the scope of the training which the teachers are giving the older pupils, and the practical lesson in conducting a paper will be of great benefit to them.

Case Against Pollitz.

Clara H. Banning filed two suits yesterday against Edward Pollitz & Co., as the result of certain transactions in stocks. In one complaint it is alleged that Mrs. Banning furnished the firm with \$22,500 on March 13, 1901, to be used for her benefit as margins in stocks, which money she now demands back, together with interest. The other complaint sets forth that, as security for the money that might be advanced by the defendants in furthering her transactions, she deposited with them Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company stock worth \$38,000. No money was advanced for her benefit, she alleges, and she, therefore, demands back the stock or its value, with interest since September 25, 1898.

—Examiner.

WILL TAKE OFF WALL

Hotel Street Is to Be Widened at Once.

THERE will be no "stone wall on the right" on Hotel street very soon if the negotiations which are now under way result as is expected by Superintendent of Public Works Boyd. This matter has been taking all the attention that could be spared to it from the manifold duties which are crowding upon the Works Department now, and it may be that today will see the end of the negotiations.

Since his return from Hawaii Superintendent Boyd has been actively engaged in securing the piece of property which is needed to widen Hotel street. The owners of the corner from which there must come a considerable slice, have not been anxious to dispose of it. But recently they have seen that the result must be the taking of the land by the city, even if it should be necessary to have proceedings in court to secure its condemnation. The basis for the negotiations is said to be that the government will exchange for the piece of the corner lot, involving the wall and the part of the buildings which are in the way there as well, the lot owned by the Territory in Miller street, and in addition will pay a sum of money to make up the agreed valuation.

It is the intention of the government officials to make a settlement out of court if possible, owing to the fact that there will be less time consumed, and the street may be improved within a very few weeks. The department is ready to tear down the wall and move the buildings as soon as a settlement is made and the title passes. There is now ready the rock for the fixing up of the street as soon as the widening is done, so that little time would elapse before the obstruction was out of the way, once the two parties to the transaction reach an agreement. While the land which is involved at the corner of Hotel and Richards streets is very valuable, the lots in Miller street are not without a correspondingly increasing worth, and as the neighborhood grows, with the development about it, there will be added value.

In the meantime another important decision has been reached by Superintendent Boyd, which will have effect upon all users of the public streets. This is that the government will proceed to widen the streets wherever it owns property, thus establishing the street lines so that development may go on. The straightening of the lines on Hotel street is to proceed at once. Surveys have been made to establish the lines along the front of the military reservation, and as soon as these are completed the street between Miller and Palace Walk will be made the required width. Unfortunately this will mean the destruction of the large trees which are such a feature of the grounds in front of the drill shed. The trees are giants and have the place of honor, in that they stand in a row close to the present curbing of the street line. They are too large to be removed and so will have to come down, according to the present plans for the thoroughfare. The matter of the street line was fixed when the reservation was made. The President made his proclamation basing it on the lines set forth in a map which was described. This made the line of street limitation, and its marking out has just been completed.

Wherever there is a piece of government land from this time, which lies upon a street which has been ordered to be widened, the same course will be followed, so that there may be no delay in the setting of the lines for others to conform.

THE NEW BANK AT WAILUKU

The First National Bank of Wailuku will be opened for business November 1. C. D. Lufkin, who has been chiefly instrumental in the organization of the new bank returned from his eastern trip on the Alameda Saturday, having completed all the preliminary arrangements for the new institution.

The new bank is capitalized for \$25,000, and the charter has been granted by the United States Treasury Department for its operation. The directors elected at a recent meeting are: C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, Clarence Cooke, Cecil Brown, and C. D. Lufkin. C. M. Cooke is president and C. D. Lufkin will be cashier. The bank will occupy one-half of the new building at Wailuku now being erected by W. T. Robinson, nearly opposite the postoffice. The issue of bank notes cannot be expected from the Treasury Department much before January or February.

Mr. Lufkin went only as far east as Chicago on his visit to the States. He reports business good all along the way, and merchants generally well satisfied with the prospects. In San Francisco the business men have almost recovered from the evil effects of the strike, and trade conditions are becoming normal again. Mr. Lufkin is staying with his family at the Annex at Wailuku for the present.

Seventy thousand dollars worth of valuables belonging to Mrs. Denman Thompson were stolen from a trunk in a freight train near Ithaca, New York. Charles D. Norris, a railroad inspector, has been arrested, and most of the valuables recovered from his house.

At the request of the American government Turkey has called off the troops who were pursuing the bandits who abducted Miss Stone. It was feared that they would kill her if the pursuit was kept up.

LIPTON THINKS SHAMROCK BETTER BOAT THAN COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, October 19.—Sir Thomas Lipton is taking his defeat philosophically. He took occasion today to denounce emphatically the report that the Shamrock had been defeated by criminality on the part of some one in authority on board the British yacht. Sir Thomas is still of the opinion that the Shamrock properly managed and under conditions favorable to her, can defeat the Columbia.

Sir Thomas is reticent on the subject, but it is understood that he is of the opinion that Captain Sycamore did not get all out of the Shamrock that was in her. He had a conference with Sycamore this morning, and the colloquy was heated at times, in regard to the handling of the Shamrock in yesterday's race, but they separated on good terms. Sir Thomas addressed the crew of the Shamrock on the quarter-deck today, thanking them for their loyalty. His lips trembled, and with the greatest difficulty he held back the tears.

Lipton, by his sportsmanlike conduct, has won the sympathy of all New York, and the regrets would have been more than the Columbia and can beat her if she is raced again under different conditions.

The following letter, which explains itself, was sent today:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, October 19. Dear Sir: We have to inform you that the Columbia has won three out of five races from the Shamrock II in the match of 1901 with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The America's cup, therefore, remains with the New York Yacht Club.

"S. NICHOLAS KANE, 'NEWBURY LAWN,' 'CHESTER GRISWOLD,' 'Regatta Committee.'"

"To Commodore L. C. Ledyard, N. Y. Y. C., chairman of committee on challenge."

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SHIPS FAR FROM THE BROOKLYN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—There were who, as an ensign, was watch and division officer on the battleship during that period.

Commander Wainwright's testimony dealt largely with chart making. He was for a time senior member of the board of navigators which prepared the official chart showing the position of the vessels during the battle off Santiago, and he gave details of the method of its preparation. He said he did not consider the positions assigned in that drawing accurate, but they were given as a result of a compromise of the views of the members of the board.

Commander Wainwright was in command of the converted yacht Gloucester during the battle, and being at the extreme right of line of the United States fleet, attacked and helped to destroy two new witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry today. They were Commander Wainwright, who commanded the Gloucester during the war with Spain, and Lieut. M. L. Bristol, the torpedo destroyers of the Spanish. He saw the main battle only from a distance. In addition to his testimony that the chart was not satisfactory to the navigators of the various vessels, he said that he did not see any signals of the ships of the Brooklyn during the battle, nor did he see any change of course on the part of any of the Spanish vessels.

Capt. W. M. Folger was recalled to correct his testimony, and said that he went on board the flag ship and talked with Commodore Schley, suggesting that the blockade of Santiago be made like that which the Japanese kept off Wei Hai Wei, the ships be in a semi-circle. The commodore did not agree with him.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, former watch and division officer of the Texas, told of the position of the ship on the morning of July 3. He said he had seen three shots from the 12-inch guns. When he returned to deck the Brooklyn was off to the south relatively as far as the Spaniards were to the end of the battle at length. He was asked to make measurements from his chart as to the beginning positions at the beginning of the battle, which showed that the nearest ship of the Spanish fleet to the Brooklyn was 3,300 yards distant.

Mr. Folger asked: "How can you reconcile that statement with that of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, that the range at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn was 1,400 yards?"

"I cannot reconcile my statement with that of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson."

"These two statements are perfectly irreconcilable."

"A range of 1,400 yards at that time of the turn of the Brooklyn is absolutely irreconcilable."

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley ended his active career in the navy today and tomorrow he will go on the retired list by operation of law on account of age. His retirement will have no effect whatever on the court of inquiry.

ANDRADE GIVES UP THE FIGHT

F. S. Thomas, the new manager of the Territory Stables, took hold of the business yesterday about 4 o'clock, and in company with former manager John Andrade, to go on to begin the business. The plan is to have the old official stay with the company for the next two months or so, to permit Mr. Thomas to become acquainted with the business men of the city. This will more thoroughly equip him for the duties of his position.

The agreement to settle the matters of the stables company in this way was reached yesterday afternoon, after many conferences between the directors of the company and the old manager and his friends. Mr. Andrade consulted his attorneys, and it is said, they decided that he was without the grounds for a successful fight, and it was soon after that the decision was reached by him.

Mr. Thomas has most recently been the manager of the Yeager stock interests on Kawai, and comes to the position equipped with an excellent horseman. He will follow the lead of Mr. Andrade in establishing himself here.

will be pitted against each other in a series of races next year. It is said that Sycamore and the majority of the crew will remain with her on this side. Sir Thomas is willing, "for the good of the sport," as he puts it, to race again this fall before the boats go out of commission. He will gladly exchange crews to see what the Yankees can do with the Shamrock, and the English crew with the Columbia.

There will be, however, no such race Monday next, as both the yachts are being stripped and could not be put in trim again for weeks. Secretary Odell of the New York Yacht Club said that such a race might create bad feeling, especially if the Shamrock should win. Commodore Kane said the idea was preposterous.

Dr. F. Reid Mackay of the Erin said there was every reason to believe that the Shamrock will be held up in New York this winter, and that in the spring or next summer she will be raced against the Columbia, Constitution or any other ninety-footer. "For," said he, "we believe that she is actually a faster boat than the Columbia and can beat her if she is raced again under different conditions."

The following letter, which explains itself, was sent today:

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WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A burglar dug his way out of Modesto jail.

Professor Wright, of Lick Observatory, has married.

Judge W. F. Nichols was appointed auditor of Arizona.

Passes on all railroads in the United States may be abolished.

A Baltimore syndicate seeks prices of San Jose street railways.

Russia is to begin the construction of the trans-Caspian railroad.

California "Beeskeepers" Association reports seven carloads of honey on hand.

Bulgarians have been arrested and tortured to secure information of Miss Stone.

A ten billion dollar company of eastern capitalists has been incorporated in America.

A great fire was raging at Marlborough, Wis., on October 7, destroying several large buildings.

The people of Tokyo, Washington, use a fire hose on an individual of anarchistic tendencies.

Financial circles in France are feeling the effects of the collapse of Russian securities and banks.

The parliamentary elections at Lisbon have resulted in a large majority for the present government.

The fishing town of Sleeston, at the mouth of Fraser river, was nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire.

The Democratic of San Francisco have nominated Joseph S. Tobin, at present supervisor, for mayor.

A series of some 1,200 views of San Francisco will be taken by the Camera Club of that city on October 19.

Two sections of a freight train collided near Onward, Ind., on October 6. Four men were killed and one injured.

Railroad commissioners reduce rates for shipping crude petroleum from Bakersfield to the coast from 42 to 37.5 cents.

In Kansas City a fortune of \$100,000 is awaiting I. Robert Wisner and his sister Bertha. They have not yet been found.

A department of Chinese will be added to Columbia College, \$12,000 having been given by Dean Lung for this purpose.

An eccentric Stockton man who dies, will have his ashes scattered from the top of a tall building in San Francisco.

A six-story warehouse in Chicago, belonging to Barry Brothers, was destroyed by fire on October 6. The loss is \$300,000.

The Huntington mansion, on California, is awaiting I. Robert Wisner and his sister Bertha. They have not yet been found.

Mr. Haskell, the American missionary at Samanokoff, Bulgaria, opened negotiations to reduce the ransom asked for Miss Stone.

The great Aspen tunnel, on the Union Pacific Railway, has been completed, and trains are running through it. It cost \$3,000,000.

Prominent officials of the Northeastern Railway Company, in England, have come to America to study the railway system there.

A force of telephone linemen were surrounded by strikers, whose place they were going to take, at Akron, O. Serious trouble may result.

The Pittsburgh Clay Pottery Works in Allegheny, were damaged by fire on October 6 to an extent of \$289,000. Six firemen were badly injured.

A decree has been issued by Captain Leary that all the sailors at League Island navy yard must learn to sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Dr. B. Morton, resident physician at Del Monte Hotel, accidentally shot Head Clerk W. A. Johnson through the eyes while of a shooting expedition.

A new treatment by injecting cocaine in the spinal column, the effect of which is to stop pain while preserving consciousness, has been successfully tried at Stockton.

Appointments by the President: Nathan Clifford H. West, captain; George V. Stafford, lieutenant commander; Raymond Stewart, lieutenant; John M. Hugins, lieutenant.

A report from a committee in the House of Bishops was presented declaring the expediency of appointing a bishop for the Philippine Islands without unnecessary delay.

Colombian Liberals fired on the British steamer Quito, one cannon ball making a hole in her above her watermark. Shortly after the British warship Icarus left Panama for a destination not made public.

LIST OF NEW TEXT-BOOKS

Those Adopted in the Hawaiian Schools.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The list of new books adopted in the public schools of Hawaii at the beginning of the present school term was given out after the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday. The list will be interesting in view of the recent controversy over letting of contracts, and the connection of the American Book Co., otherwise known as the "school-book trust," thereto.

The list is as follows:

ENGLISH.

The Beginner's Reader—Bass, D. C. Heath & Co.

Baldwin Readers, American Book Co., Pa.

Home and School Classics, D. C. Heath & Co.

Hawaii's Young People.

The Mother Tongue—Books I and II, Ginn & Co.

The National Spelling Book—Rice, American Book Company.

Lockwood's Lessons in English, Ginn & Co.

The English Language—Melkjohn, D. C. Heath & Co.

Sea Side and Way Side Series, D. C. Heath & Co.

Eclectic English Classics, American Book Company.

Eclectic School Readings, American Book Company.

Schuler's American Poems, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Hale's Longer English Poems, Macmillan & Co.

Stories from Shakespeare, Educational Pub. Co.

Classic Myths, Ginn & Co.

Riverside Literature Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

LATIN, GERMAN AND FRENCH.

E. W. Gray's Latin Lessons, American Book Company.

The New Grammar, Ginn & Co.

Harper and Tolman's Caesar, American Book Company.

Harper and Miller's Aeneid, American Book Company.

Heath's Modern Language Series, D. C. Heath & Co.

MATHEMATICS.

Prince's Arithmetic by Grades—I to VII, Ginn & Co.

Wentworth's Geometry, Ginn & Co.

Concrete Geometry, American Book Company.

Wentworth's Algebra, Ginn & Co.

Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic, Ginn & Co.

HISTORY.

Englestone's First Book in American History, American Book Company.

Alexander's History of the Hawaiian People, American Book Company.

Montgomery's English History, Ginn & Co.

Green's History Primers, American Book Company.

Myers' General History, Ginn & Co.

GEOGRAPHY.

Natural Geography—Rodway and Hinman, American Book Company.

Fry's Geography, Ginn & Co.

SCIENCE.

Applied Physiology—Overton, American Book Company.

Le Conte's Geology, American Book Company.

Gage's Physical Science, Ginn & Co.

Remsen's Chemistry, Holt & Co.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Dole's Young Citizen, D. C. Heath & Co.

Dole's American Citizen, D. C. Heath & Co.

Civil Government, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MUSIC.

Tonic Sol-Fa Course, Oliver Ditson Company.

The Silver Song Series, Silver, Burdette Company.

Simple Songs for Little Singers—Mrs. A. B. Tucker.

Educational Music Course, Ginn & Co.

Those present at yesterday's meeting of the Board were: Commissioners Jordan, Hall, A. B. Wood and Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson.

The appointments made by School Agent Curtis of Puna to Olua schools were approved. They are as follows: Miss Elma C. Tulloch, assistant, Nine-mile school; Mrs. Cudde, transferred from Mt. View to the Twelve-mile school; Mrs. Clement, Mt. View school. Miss Eleanor A. Thomas' application for a Hawaiian certificate was granted on presentation of a Michigan State Normal School diploma.

Joseph Kae was appointed assistant to the Kona-waena school in place of Miss Violet Lima, transferred.

Miss Mabel L. Childs, a graduate of the San Jose Normal School, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Ahualoa school, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Three applications for increase of salaries were referred to the finance committee.

Patrick Cockett was appointed to the school at Kala, N. Kona.

Robert Law of the Kaili-uka school was appointed vice-principal of the Royal School in place of Mr. T. P. Harris, resigned.

W. M. Massie, formerly principal of the Kokaha school, was appointed principal of the Haeo school, Hana, Maui, in place of C. H. Raven, resigned.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Hendersson Grimeit, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

THIN AND NERVOUS

HOW A ST. PAUL WOMAN SUFFERED AWFUL TORTURES.

She Was Afflicted With Rheumatism and Indigestion—Now She Gladly Tells Others How She Was Cured.

From The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Anyone who has suffered from either rheumatism or indigestion can appreciate the condition of a frail woman whose body was racked by the agonies caused by a complication of these diseases. Such was the experience of Mrs. J. T. Sloggy, of 107 East Jassamine street, St. Paul, Minn. Happily she found relief by taking the advice of a friend and now, moved by gratitude for her delivery, she tells others how she was cured. To a reporter she said:

"During the winter of 1898 I suffered very much with rheumatism, being confined to my bed some of the time under a physician's care and unable to do any work. I was also troubled with indigestion. When spring came I was thin and nervous, had a poor appetite and was broken down in health generally. That summer I made a visit to Wisconsin and while there met an old friend, Mrs. Ira Wilbur, of Big Springs. She said she had been a great sufferer from indigestion and had been completely cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I knew her word could be relied on so I got a box of the pills and commenced taking them. I felt benefited in a few days but continued to take them for about five months.

"That winter I had no return of the rheumatism, my appetite improved and I gained in flesh and strength. My cure was permanent and I have not taken any of the pills since.

"I have told many how the pills helped me and I sincerely hope that others suffering in the same way may be induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

This statement was sworn to by Mrs. Sloggy before G. E. Sampson, a notary public, at St. Paul. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure rheumatism and indigestion but are also an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness. At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents.

Olua Assessments.

THE 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Assessments of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2½¢ of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2½¢ of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

MAY CURE TARO ILLS

Experiments Show Blight May Cease.

After two months' growth taro, planted in ground which had of recent crops produced none but badly blighted roots, is in fine shape, and proceeding toward full development with every indication of being as high class as any crop in the Islands. The experiment was made in the fields of Judge Wilcox at Kailua, and has gone, so far, to prove the absolute truth of the theory of Prof. G. F. Sedgwick, now assistant director of the United States experiment station.

While Prof. Sedgwick will not claim that he has found a positive cure for the blight which is ravaging the taro fields of the entire group, he says he is "quite well satisfied" with the experiments so far, and that he anticipates no other result than that the crop will mature in fine shape. The ground selected for this experiment, which was to be a continuation of those which he had made while at the Kamehameha schools, was a plot of 100 by 75 feet, or about one-sixth of an acre. This ground had become badly infected, and the roots which were produced were excellent specimens of the ravages of the blight. This caused its selection for the experiment, and the results have been most gratifying to the official.

The theory upon which the experiments were based was that the disease of the taro was in the form of a fungus or bacteria, which thrived only in acid soil. This conclusion was reached from the development which followed experiments with virgin soils, and on grounds where there was no sign of the blight. This fact was accompanied by the relative ones that the disease was always found in old fields, where the soils had been washed of their alkalis and where the tests showed a superabundance of acids. With these results established, by the experiments upon the new lands at the schools and the observations at other points, the work of making a thorough test, which would establish points which would serve as bases upon which to build a scientific experiment, was undertaken. The soil of the field which was set aside for the test was found to be acid. The first treatment was with slaked lime, which would cure the acidity. The treatment was very heavy, in fact, twice the amount which is prescribed for practice being used. Five barrels of the slaked lime was mixed with the soil, and the plants were then introduced, the usual seedlings being used in the planting of the piece. From the first there was seen to be healthy growth of the plants, and now that the two months have passed there is no sign of the blight which has in the past rendered the product of this same land practically useless. Following out the experiments of the past, there will be tried now a further line of tests to discover whether or not the yield may not be increased beyond what ordinarily would be expected. The fertilizers which will be put on the soil will be phosphates and potash combinations, with lime. These will be used as a tonic to the soil, which has been debilitated by the constant cropping and the long continued washing to which it has been subjected. Should these experiments show that the product is increased in amount, and at the same time not deteriorated in flavor by the additions made to the soils, the result will be of much benefit to the Territory.

The greatest hopes are placed in the new experiment, from the fact that the experiments which are being made at Kailua are not the only ones which are being made at the present time. The theory of Prof. Sedgwick, with the results of his first experiments, were published in full in a communication from him to the director of May 11th, of this year. These facts coming to the attention of certain of the taro growers they began experimentation as well. Prof. Sedgwick, while he has had no official notice of what has resulted from the tests, said yesterday that he had heard indirectly that the results had been the same as he had noted in the work now under way at Kailua. Efforts will be made to collect such data as is procurable, as the intention of the local experiment station is to publish the results of its tests as a bulletin for the farmers of the Territory, some time next year. It will be necessary to take this time, owing to the fact that there must be included in the summary a record of the tests to the limit.

The value of the tests in connection with the taro yield cannot be estimated. There has been before this time only one suggestion which seems to have been taken seriously by the growers, who have looked into the spread of the disease. This was to allow the land to lie idle for a period variously estimated at from two to four years. This would lead to the washing out of the soil of the acids which the experiments have shown are directly responsible for the disease. These come principally from decaying organic matter, and the application of the slaked lime neutralizes their effect at once, accomplishing the same results as allowing the land to lie fallow for a long period.

As to the treatment of the soil, recommended from the experience gained from the experiments as thus far prosecuted, there seems to be a disposition to make the first dose of lime given to the land fairly heavy. The amount of lime prescribed is at the ratio of fifteen barrels to the acre. Professor Sedgwick will try and secure reports upon any investigations made by growers upon all the islands, and is quite hopeful of success in his experiments.

In addition to this, Mr. Sedgwick is now preparing to make a trip to Maui for the purpose of investigating the potato blight. He has a theory upon this subject, too, but will say nothing about it until he has made some experiments.

Telegraph Notes.

Jeffries forfeit of \$2,500 has been deposited.

Several anarchists have been arrested in Rome.

Another Basile mission has been destroyed in the Hsing district.

The inhabitants of the Aleutian chain are said to be rapidly dying out.

Forbes won the decision over Gardner at Kansas City in the ninth round.

Bradley Denphy, a Portland man, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy.

The French vintage this year is larger than it has been for many years past.

COMMERCIAL.

LITTLE doing along any line has been the record of the stock market during the past week. There have been sales each day the exchange met, but in most cases these have been simply cleaning up of small ends, and they do not give any indication of the extent or value of the market demands. The feature of the week has been Waiialua, perhaps, some stock being transferred at \$62.50, the principal sales, these being of small lots, going at \$60. There does not seem to be any large demand for this stock, there being out several selling orders at the bottom figure, but the buyers seem to be holding off. Brokers are endeavoring to make estimates on the yield but have had little success so far.

Oahu has been reported as sold at \$122.50 and Ewa at \$25.12 1/2, which makes up the week's list of official quotations. These stocks are in fair demand, though the stock exchange reports do not give the full significance. There seems to obtain a state of market which is peculiar at the least, in that the buying orders are fixed at a figure which does not permit of any possible expansion, and the sellers, who have not been compelled to realize, do not seem anxious enough to make any concessions. Another feature seems to be that there is no desire on the part of the brokers to force matters now, but to permit the market to settle itself.

There is a demand for O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$104.75, but other bonds are dull.

The industrial shares and banks are steady. It is understood that there will be some little friction if not disciplining unless there is closer communion among the brokers. Some of the men representing investing firms and banks are charged by some of their fellows with having waived commissions to an extent which has resulted in the withdrawal of some of the most remunerative business from the exchange to the curb. There will be some lively objecting done by those who are opposed to this kind of business, if once the market assumes a condition which will permit it, and the men who work on commission exclusively will make an attempt to have the members of the exchange agree to an enforcement of the rules thus shutting out the curb and counter dealers.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The feature of the real estate happenings seems to be the suburban advance, for the announcement that the Rapid Transit Company will at once inaugurate its policy of pushing its extensions has created a large demand for good outside residence properties. Kailua has had its share of the increase of interest. There have been sales all along the line there, the principal ones being in the recently laid out additions, though there have been transfers which cover property back from the main thoroughfare. W. C. Aehl reports increased inquiry for small residence lots, and there is already some interest being shown in the proposed section where the new Kaunakapili church will be located.

College Hills will be the first of the suburbs to have the cars in daily operation. The curves and switches for the completion of the tracks of the Rapid Transit company, which now run only to the Manoa entrance into the tract, are being placed in position, and the work will be rushed to speedy completion. The expectation is that the line will be in regular operation not later than the week beginning November 4th. This will give the people a chance to see the residence sites and to view the entire tract, which the owners believe will be the best advertisement for the place. There will be, it is understood, a twenty-minute service inaugurated on this branch of the line, the car which makes the Hills run connecting with every other car of the main line at Punahoa street. There is some talk that when the new Pawa branch is done and the cars are started there may be made a division of the main line cars, so that every other one will go to the Hills and to Pawa. The proposed Rapid Transit branch down Alexander street is meeting with much encouragement, and the consent agreement of the property owners, which must be signed by a majority of them, giving the company permission to lay the tracks, is being rapidly signed. There is increased demand for McCully tract places in consequence of the arrangements for a substitute for mule power transit.

Among the transfers which have been reported during the week are those of two lots on College Hills from W. Waiters to Charles H. Atherton, the price being an advance of some \$700 over the purchase price. James F. Morgan sold to August Drier a beach lot between John Ena and the old Waterhouse place, in old Waiakiki, being something above 50x150 feet, for \$5,000.

The letting of the contract for the Hall building, to be completed by the middle of March of next year, means the rehabilitation of the appearance of Fort street. This structure will be an ornament to the corner, being highly ornate, three stories in height, which will be in accord with the other buildings adjoining, if present plans for them are carried out. Traphagen, the architect of the new block, has made it, according to the plans, as pretty as is consistent with highest available floor spaces. It is understood that the building will cost complete something in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

There are in course of preparation preliminary sketches for two more blocks on Fort street, though the arrangements have not been completed. The owners being in the States, but the outlook is that there will be important improvements on upper Fort street not later than the first of the year.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROSPECTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Telegraphing to the Record-Herald from Washington, Walter Wellman says:

"The United States and Great Britain have reached an agreement concerning the isthmian canal question, and now a treaty will be presented to the Senate for its ratification early in the coming session. I am now able to give the substance of this treaty. It provides:

"(1) For the abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty in toto.

"(2) For the neutral isthmian canal, in case one be constructed by the United States, open in time of peace to ships of all nations upon equal terms.

"(3) This neutrality is guaranteed by the United States alone, and other maritime powers are not invited to participate in such guarantee. Great Britain is inferentially one of the guarantors because she is a party to this treaty.

"(4) In case of war, the United States reserves the right to take such steps for its own protection as it may deem proper.

"It will be seen that the new treaty meets the principal objections which were offered to the old Hay-Pauncefote convention, and which led to its rejection by the Senate."

Wellman says that while the principle of neutrality is asserted, the United States alone guarantees that neutrality, and no European powers are invited to give their assent to it. It was this invitation to Europe, more than any other feature which led to the defeat of the former treaty.

By the terms of the new treaty, the United States may in time of war deal with the canal as it deems best for its own interests. It may close the canal to the ships of its enemies, and could, if it were thought advisable (which no one believes it ever will be), fortify the channel or its terminal. In a broad sense, the isthmian waterway is to be "all American." The United States is to build it, and to have complete control of it, unhampered by onerous restrictions.

Ambassador Choate has brought to the United States a draft of the new treaty, and President Roosevelt will soon have it in his hands. The President will be able to discuss it in his forthcoming message to Congress. He warmly approves of it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The members of the Isthmian Commission are having a serious controversy over determining whether or not they will recommend to Congress the construction of a canal by the United States government over the Nicaragua or the Panama route. In the Commission's first or preliminary report, presented last winter, the Nicaragua route was recommended by the entire Commission. Since then, serious obstacles are said to have been discovered in the

way of engineering work in the Nicaragua canal route, and some members of the Commission have announced their purpose to recommend that the government take by purchase, if possible, the Panama Canal property. The Commission's report has not been made up yet, as to conclusions. Nothing but conclusions remain for discussion, however, and there will be a meeting of the Commission in Washington within the next ten days, and it is then expected that the matter as to which route is to be selected will be decided upon.

Former Senator Paine, of Florida, is one man who has been charged from the Nicaragua to the Panama route. He signed the Nicaragua report a year ago, and early in the summer he told your correspondent that he had not changed his mind. But since then he has changed, and is now very apt to record his vote, as the member of the Commission for the Panama route, basing his change entirely upon reports received from engineers who have examined both routes upon the order of the Commission.

Y. W. C. A. VISITED BY A ROBBER

On Friday afternoon of last week, at about 2 o'clock, a bag containing \$200 was stolen from the desk of Mrs. Brown, the secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, in the rooms of the association in the Boston block, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police as soon as the loss was discovered. Detectives were put upon the case immediately, and suspicion was directed toward one person, a woman, whom the Grand Jury has been examining this week. Circumstantial evidence was obtained from several sources by which the police concentrated their suspicions towards one person who had been seen in the rooms on the day the money was stolen, and who was believed to be the thief. High Sheriff Brown had conferences with the suspect at his office prior to the examination before the Grand Jury, but little information was gained. The residence of the suspect was placed under surveillance and searched, and the results placed before the Grand Jury. There was another hearing before that body on Tuesday and Wednesday.

KING'S CORONATION.

Rules and Regulations Breathe of Middle Ages.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There is a flutter in high society today owing to the fact that the earl marshal has issued the rules and regulations governing what is to be worn at the coronation of King Edward next year.

The whole document breathes of the middle ages, when distinctions in dress were considered as essential, and the quaintness of the phraseology in which the attendance of the nobility of the United Kingdom is required "at the solemnity of the royal coronation of their most sacred majesties," and describing the regulations in regard to dresses and headpieces is distinctly medieval.

ALARM FOR THE KING

His Throat Causes More or Less Anxiety.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Anxiety concerning King Edward's real condition is acute. The court circular, issued today, announced that the King and Queen drove yesterday to Aberfeldy Castle to visit Countess Clanwilliam, and that Sir James Reid, whose vacation in the Scottish Highlands has been suddenly cut short, in order that the physician might examine the King before he had gone to London. The inference might be drawn from these facts that the King was better. If he has rheumatism and lumbago, as semi-officially announced, the fact that he went out driving in the damp, chilly atmosphere at Balmoral would indicate that he had found at least temporary relief. If cancer of the throat has developed, as persistent rumors assert, Sir James Reid would have hardly left the royal patient so soon. But there is no positive official statement concerning the King's true ailment or his actual condition. And its just that positive statement that is needed to quiet public alarm.

No intimation of any change in the King's condition has been received at Marlborough House, though newspaper advices from Aberdeen said the dispatches received from Balmoral announced that His Majesty has almost completely recovered and has arranged to attend services in the Grange church tomorrow. It is also said the air of Scotland has unfavorably affected the King, and for that reason his doctors have advised him to cut short his visit to Balmoral.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: Public apprehension respecting the King's health may not be groundless, but it is at least premature. He is in no immediate danger, as his medical adviser has been summoned to treat him for lumbago or rheumatism. The King is not believed to be seriously indisposed by those who have access to the court or are in touch with diplomatic circles. At the same time it is probable that he has been nervous and apprehensive respecting his throat ailment and that the physicians have found it difficult to reassure him.

It is also said that insurance companies are not willing to take additional risks on his life. This is not an idle rumor, but the statement made by an insurance expert who has the best facilities for learning the facts in the case.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—No intimation of any change in the King's condition has been received at Marlborough House, though special advices from Aberdeen say that dispatches received from Balmoral at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon announced that his Majesty is almost completely recovered and has arranged to attend services in the Grange church tomorrow.

The Court Circular, issued tonight, does not mention the King's movements, as the weather at Balmoral is understood to be very bad.

During the indoor games of the Louisville Interstate Fair two world's records were broken. John Flanagan of the Irish Athletic Club of New York threw the hammer 170 feet one-half inch. The previous record was 159 feet 4 inches. Flanagan also broke the world's record in the discus throw. He made 119 feet 7 1/2 inches. The previous record was 115 feet 9 inches.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. 1.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Bores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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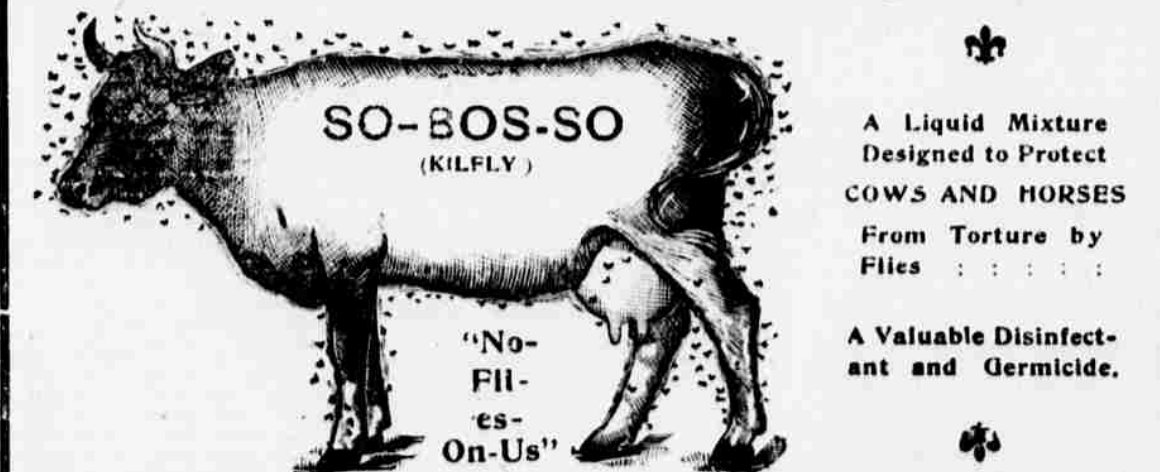
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SO-BOS-SO
(KILFLY)

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A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES From Torture by Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 50 to 60 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies. Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year, Foreign 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance—A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

General Alger, in his efforts to revive the old beef scandal, will find that it has not only been embalmed but buried.

A new insane asylum is not a sufficient cause for an extra session of the legislature, unless there is a guarantee that the courts will adjudge the majority party members as fit subjects to occupy the new buildings.

Ocean passengers who complain of being fleeced by gamblers deserve scant sympathy. It takes two to make a gamble and it is not on record that anybody who kept out of the game lost money by it.

President Roosevelt is said to be interested in Hawaiian matters. That is a good sign. If he will look into them closely enough he will discover an incipient Tammany forming here which would put Croker and even Tweed to an open shame.

This is the last week the murderer Czolgosz will spend on earth. Next Monday will be the first of a few days in which his execution must take place. He will die in the electric chair, instantly and painlessly. Fate has been more merciful to him than he was to his victim.

The Chinese indemnity will not come out of the Boxers nor the men who started the Boxer movement, but will be wrung from the hard hands of the peasantry who knew nothing about the uprising and cared less. They are the kind of people who, after a war, always have the butcher's bill to pay.

The new Amur of Afghanistan has made overtures, it is said, to both the British and Russians. Naturally he wants to keep the peace with both as any departure from the status of a buffer state would mean the loss of his sovereignty. It may be expected, however, that his capital will be the scene of some extraordinary diplomatic intrigues for some time to come.

There are several ways by which McKinley might be honored here—by a statue, an emblematic fountain, a memorial bridge, a stone or marble arch or a free ward in a hospital. It all depends on the amount of money raised. Inclination points to a statue providing that it shall be as much a work of art in its way as the heroic bronze which commemorates Hawaii's first and greatest King.

Polley would suggest no ransom for Miss Stone; humanity a large and speedy one. In the conflict of interests humanity has won and the State Department has agreed to pay the money demanded by the brigands. The fact that other people are now pretty sure to be caught and held for ransom is the unpleasant feature of the case but both the Government and the missionary bodies have concluded to take the chances.

The death of Lorenzo Snow, fifth President of the Utah church, leaves the way open for the presidency of Joseph F. Smith, a descendant of the founder of Mormonism. The late Mr. Snow was one of the remarkable group of men who made their way across the plains before 1850 and reclaimed the desert which is now a State. Like the others he was a polygamist. Among the incidents of his varied career were sentences of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation.

General Buller's confession that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith has brought a storm about his ears equal to that which is tingling the auricular nerves of Sampson and Schley. The victims of a war do not all go down on the battlefield by any means. The most conspicuous ones are generally mowed down by public opinion at home. All the earlier Generals of the Army of the Potomac are in that unfortunate class and not a few British commanders in South Africa.

A paper in Mississippi, the source of whose inspiration one need not go far to seek, says the Act to Mitigate was secured by Governor Dole last winter from a subservient legislature. As the act was on the statute books for forty years and as the late legislature wasted about half its time in trying to pick quarrels with the Governor, the information via Mississippi may be considered unique. It is on all fours, however, with most of the judicial briefs in the anti-Dole campaign.

The depth of the atmosphere is still a matter of great uncertainty. The Belgian Royal Meteorological Observatory has been seeking to throw light on the problem, and has collected these widely varying estimates by distinguished authorities: Biot, forty miles; Bravais, seventy; Mann, eighty-one; Callandrau, 100; Schiaparelli, 125; Marie Davy, 137; Ritter, 216. Early in the last century British physicists generally assumed the depth to be forty-seven miles. Meteors, which become incandescent through friction with the air, afford a means of roughly testing these estimates, and Sir Robert Ball shows Ritter's figures to be nearest by stating that meteors have been observed at a height of more than 200 miles.

ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The following letter and poem written by the Right Reverend Charles W. Stubbs, dean of Ely Cathedral, England, were received in this city yesterday by George C. Thomas, the millionaire banker of Philadelphia, who is in attendance at the Episcopal general convention as a lay deputy and also as the treasurer of the board of missions:

Deanery, Ely, Sept. 20, 1901.

Mr. George C. Thomas:

Dear Mr. Thomas—When Queen Victoria died you most kindly sent me a telegram of sympathy and followed it by a letter containing a service paper of your church, which touched me much. You will have seen by the newspapers how the tragic death of your President has touched the heart of England. Last week at all our services in the minister the special prayers of our people were asked for the President. On the day of his death the flag of England floated at half mast from the minister tower, and yesterday a special service of a mourning character was held in the afternoon. This morning's papers are full of the accounts of the services throughout the country, at Westminster Abbey, at St. Paul's, everywhere.

I send you some lines of mine, "In Memoriam," which I wrote and which appeared in last night's Westminster Gazette, in which I have freely tried to express my sympathy. You may care to see them.

God have you all in His great comfort and overrule this sad death for the hallowing of your nation and the good of all. My wife joins me in warmest sympathy. Ever most sincerely yours, CHARLES W. STUBBS.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Good-by all; good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."—The President's last words.

"It is God's way!" Take comfort, O my soul!

His path of peace lies ever through the land

Of sorrow. Yet for all, with saving hand,

He holds the wheels of life with strong control.

Brave heart! "It is God's way!" Christ's creed in truth

Was thine. His prayer "On earth the reign of God"

Was thine, and thine the dolorous way He trod,

Victim of senseless folly, void of truth.

"It is God's way. His will be done!" Thy King

Hath called thee, and for him won heavenly wage

Gives nobler work, and loftier embassage,

To be through Death thy nation's hallowing.

O Heart of Mercy! come with healing light,

Shine on her soul who sits with sorrow crowned;

Chase far the shadows, till the day be found

And cherished memories merge in perfect sight.

Thou King of Nations and their hearts' Desire;

O Cornerstone, man's starting place and goal,

Our manhood's faith in history's unread scroll,

Enhearten with Thy Spirit's holy fire.

O Sovereign Lord of Love, in hell's despite,

Bid war's black death and madman's rage to cease;

Oh, guide Thy people by the Way of Peace

Through cleansing splendors to the Gates of Light!

Deanery, Ely, September 16, 1901.

CHARLES W. STUBBS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECORD.

While in Congress the late President

McKinley favored Civil Service Reform.

He was, however, bitterly censured

by the reformers during the last

two years for refusing to enforce its

principles. The merits of the

controversy are not here discussed. If

the late President failed to reach the

ideals of the reformers, it was because

he had substantial reasons for doing so.

The new President also, during the last

years, has not altogether followed his

ideals closely, though more closely than

any statesman of modern times. He

has occasionally and unwillingly put

square pegs into round holes. He found,

as all statesmen find, that successful

government is a compromise with

things one doesn't quite approve,

whether it be a monarchy or a democ-

racy. But he has refused entire

allegiance to his party, and it was through

his insubordination that he was for-

bidden another term of office as gov-

ernor of the State of New York, and

was "promoted downwards" to the

neutral office of Vice-President in

order to get him out of the way. An

awful calamity has made him the head

of the Federal State.

Under these circumstances what will

he do? He has put himself fully on

record in many writings. We will quote

a few of his words.

As president of the Federal Civil

Service Commission for six years, he

said: "Under the spoils system a

hundred men would have been turned

out, but under the Civil Service Law, as

administered under our supervision, ninety-

nine men were kept in."

"In all our dealings there was no

single instance wherein the politics of

any person or the political significance

of any action was so much as taken

into account in any case that arose."

"From the beginning of the present

system each President of the United

States has been its friend, but no Pres-

ident has been a radical Civil Service

reformer." "Each has been a sincere

party man, and each has been obliged

to conform more or less closely to the

wishes of his party associates and fel-

low party leaders." (The use of the

word "obliged" is a text on which the

President might have made some edifying

remarks.) He says: "Appointments

and removals for political reasons

in places where the duties are

wholly non-political cannot be defended

by any man who looks at public affairs

from the proper standpoint."

"The friends of the Civil Service Law,

like the friends of all other laws, would

be in a bad way if they had to rely

solely on the backing of the timid

good."

"President Harrison had been in-

augurated on March 4th (1889) and

Postmaster-General Wanamaker per-

mitted the spoilsmen to take advantage

of the necessary delay and turn out

half of the employees who were Demo-

crats, and replace them by Republi-

cans. This was an outrageous act, de-

serving the severe censure it received;

but it was perfectly legal."

The appointing officers should be

watched. "To an even greater extent

of course, this applies to the Pres-

ident," he says.

"Every year has taken us measurably

nearer that ideal of pure and decent

government which is dear to the heart

of every honest American."

These extracts taken at random from

President Roosevelt's recent writings,

indicate the character of the man. He

has committed himself logically to the

general policy of the late President.

Men of all parties will now watch him

in his attempts to carry his ideals into

the administration of the laws; espe-

cially will they look for symptoms of

the Presidential disease known as the

"Second term mania" which may mani-

fest itself in moderating his zeal for

reform. Those who know him believe

that he is an "immune" from this dis-

temper.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bergstrom were

passengers on the City of Para, which

left Sunday morning for San Francisco.

Mr. Bergstrom built the new pipe or-

gan for Kawaiahae Church, and came

down to superintend its erection. He

also erected the organ in the German

Lutheran Church.

A M'KINLEY STATUE.

We hope the McKinley monument

project will crystallize into a subscrip-

tion large enough to pay for a work

of art which will testify as well to the

good taste as to the patriotism of the

people of Honolulu.

In this matter the Governor has taken

the initiative and a meeting of those in-

terested will occur this morning.

The monument ought to be built.

McKinley was Hawaii's first American

President. Other parts of the Union

may date from Washington or Jefferson

or Lincoln or Grant, but this part dates

from McKinley. Hawaii owes the

lamented statesman much and has

profited by his policy and example; it

owes America more and, with all its

wealth, has paid no sculptural tribute

to great Americans and but little to its

own domestic leaders. We may well

break the continuity of neglect by set-

ting up in some public place a figure

of McKinley worthy of the man and of

these Islands.

It appears that nothing will be done

for the present to Americanize the

Episcopal church in these Islands. In

other insular countries under the flag

the Episcopate has assumed jurisdiction;

here the case is treated different-

ly. It would appear that the Con-

vention hesitates to take the See with

the Bishop, which is his proposal, thereby

incurring the cost of maintenance; and

it also hesitates, very naturally, to cut

him loose from a service which has oc-

cupied him for a quarter of a century.

This dilemma has led to a waiting

attitude, by which the convention ap-

parently conveys the hope that the

trouble in the church may be amicably

adjusted on the ground.

Dr. T. T. French, of Wailanae, has

been appointed Hawaiian correspond-

ent of the Harvard Medical Alumni

Association. The plan of the associa-

tion is to collect once a month all pos-

sible information concerning the grad-

uates of the school and publish it for

distribution.

Capt. Charles Bradford Hudson, who

with the other members of the United

States fish commission, has been stop-

ping at the Moana for the last four

months, has left for his home in Wash-

ington, D. C. Mr. Hudson is the son

of the psychologist and writer, T. Jay

Hudson, and "The Divine Philoso-

phy of Man," "The Law of Physic

Phenomena," and other metaphysical

works.

Superintendent Boyd received a wire-

less telegram Saturday from W. E.

Ball, stating that the Waialuku reser-

voir at Waialuku, Maui, has been se-

riously damaged. No further infor-

mation was obtained, excepting a request

that either Boyd or Campbell come

immediately. Both of these gentlemen

leave on the Kinau for Waialuku, and

will then cross over to Lahaina, re-

turning next Sunday.

A letter from Delegate Wilcox, ask-

ing for information regarding the ques-

tion of public lands, has been received

by Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd.

The delegate will soon return to Wash-

ington, and wants a statement from

the land commissioner, as public lands

will probably be one of the principal

Hawaiian questions.

Market Inspector Berndt has received

a letter from David Starr Jordan,

which states that the United States

fishery ship Albatross will come to the

Islands December 1, on a fishing ex-

pedition, which will extend to April 14.

President Jordan thanked Mr. Berndt

for his valuable help, and requested

him to continue the same.

It is proposed to erect the rum dis-

tillery at Nanakuli, using the material

from sugar plantations for its manu-

facture. F. Brown and James Lars

are interested in the scheme. The mat-

ter has been submitted to Attorney

General Dole, in order that he may

give an opinion as to whether such an

institution can be permitted in this

Territory.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Nigel Jackson has been appointed a

special officer on Kauai.

Work on the foundation of the Hall

building has been started, under the

direction of Fred Harrison.

Among the passengers on the Mauna

Loa was Julian Monsarrat, who is re-

turning to his home on Hawaii.

Judge Humphreys is at the Palace

Hotel in San Francisco, and is now

expected to return on the Sonoma, the

20th.

E. R. Hendry received notice by the

Alameda of his appointment as United

States marshal to succeed the late

Daniel A. Ray.

The commissioner of agriculture is

importing 500 pounds of the best seed

potatoes to be obtained in California,

for parties on Maui.

The new bank fixtures for the First

American Bank of Hawaii are being

installed in the new bank quarters in

the McIntyre building.

Mr. G. F. Renton, manager of the

Ewa plantation, expects to leave for

BEAR IN MIND THAT THE HAWAIIAN SODA WORKS

Manufacture all the Latest and
Purest Mineral and Soda Waters.
The following latest Special Be-
verages

GINGER ALE

Full of Aroma, the best in the
market.
Honolulu Punch made from the
Kola Nut.

THE DELICIOUS POMELO,
made from pure grape-fruit.
IRON-BREW, a non-alcoholic
life renewer.

ROOT BEER, the throat
quenching.
WILD CHERRY, possesses
the rich quality of the fruit—
AND MANY OTHER
POPULAR FLAVORS.

Factory: Emma and Vineyard
Streets.
PHONE BLUE 1871.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24
guage, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 7
wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders
10" x 14", side pump and injector,
weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-
gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons,
rings and stems, hangers, springs,
shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups,
etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24"
guage, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base,
single pony truck in rear, weight 8
tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank,
cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fit-
ted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare
hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and
wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling
railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE
TRACK, with steel sleepers of the
Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PER-
MANENT TRACK, together with fish
plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge,
and practically in good working order.
The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4
tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on ac-
count of increasing the gauge of roads,
consequently necessitating new rolling
stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alex-
ander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or
the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Ka-
hululu wharf, Maui.

Beautiful Gifts

Just look into our corner win-
dow and see the pretty things.

Rich Cut Glass, Sterling Sil-
ver, Ornaments, etc. We carry
a large assortment, and our
goods are up to date.

Gurney Refrigerators

In the other window you will
see a display of Gurney Refrig-
erators, the greatest ice saver
made. A Refrigerator (not an
ice box) for \$10 seems very rea-
sonable, does it not?

One dollar and a half a month
for ice is all it will cost you to
run this little beauty.

Jewel Stoves

We cannot close without men-
tioning our Jewel Stoves. You
can purchase one for \$19.50,
which consumes very little fuel
and bakes perfectly. Remember
that we carry extra parts for
all our Stoves, and can do all
the work connected with the same.

We sell Refrigerators and
Stoves on the installment plan,
and will allow you a fair price
for your old stove or refrigera-
tor, regardless of the make.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS and
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
55-57 King St., Honolulu.

Particular attention given to
mail and telephone orders.

WISCONSIN MAY COME

Belief Battleship Will Bring Adm. Casey.

NAVAL officers here expect that the
new battleship Wisconsin, the
latest product of the builders of
the Oregon, will come to this port bear-
ing Rear Admiral Casey, in command
of the squadron, on his way to Pago
Pago. This belief is based on the fact
that the great ship has not the cap-
acity to make the run without stop-
ping here for a replenishing of its sup-
ply.

While there may be a change in plans
which will keep the Wisconsin at home,
there will be some movement of naval
vessels within the coming week, as
there is a court martial to meet at Pago
Pago and the accused and his judges
must proceed to Tutuila, where the al-
leged offenses were committed and the
hearings must be had. Rear Admiral
Casey will be the head of the court and
orders were received by steamer of Sat-
urday, making Capt. Merry, the com-
mandant of this station, a member of
the body. The third member without
doubt will be one of the officers either
of the flagship or the Solace.

Commander Benjamin F. Tilley is to
be tried for conduct unbecom-
ing an officer and a gentleman. It is al-
leged that often he has been seen under
the influence of liquor, and that he has
done many other things which are re-
prehensible. It is said at Washington
that the charges are made by many of
the missionaries at Samoa, who have
not agreed with Commander Tilley dur-
ing his term of office. Commander Tilley
is the naval governor of Tutuila, also
commander of the Abarenda, the sta-
tion ship, and has been on the station
for some time. He is now in the United
States, where he went early in June on
leave of absence, which has been ex-
tended since. While in San Francisco
at that time he was found on the street,
beaten and robbed, and it was said that
he had been drugged, though there were
other and less sensational reasons for
the condition of the naval officer.

Commander Tilley will be a passenger
for his station, though he has been re-
lieved from command pending his court
martial, in the naval transport Solace.
The ship was supposed to have been
held up for a long time, and orders were
sent out for the shipment of supplies
for the Samoan station to be forwarded
in the schooner Whalen. But at the
last moment these orders were counter-
manded and the Solace commissioned
for the trip. The ship was to have
sailed from San Francisco October
15th, and the orders for Capt. Merry
were that he sail from here in this ves-
sel. Should there be any delays it is
probable that Commander Tilley will
come down in the Sonoma, in which
case he may be joined here by Capt.
Merry.

There was one report at San Fran-
cisco that the Iowa would be sent down
with Admiral Casey, but the general
opinion there was that the newer ves-
sel would be chosen for the trip. The
charges against Tilley have caused
some surprise as there was nothing of
record at the department which indi-
cated that there was any such action
in the wind. The officer has always
been one of the most eminently satis-
factory officials in the service.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Marquis Ito is ill in Chicago of heart
disease.
Spain has ordered the paying of taxes
in gold.

Dimmick hopes to escape conviction
at San Francisco.

The cruiser Philadelphia is to be
built into Dawson.

Six women were injured by a boiler
explosion at Erie, Pa.

A rich gold strike has been reported
from Tucson, Arizona.

The British cruiser Amphion has
been ordered to Panama.

The cruiser Philadelphia is to be re-
lieve the Iowa at Panama.

Military stores are being smuggled
into Colombia as fireworks.

A deep sea gold mine has been dis-
covered off the coast of Nome.

Roosevelt is to receive the degree of
LL.D. from Yale on October 23.

A settlement of the new canal treaty
is expected within a few weeks.

The proposed Austrian protective
tariff is being severely criticised.

Conn. of Elkhart, Ind., received four
medals at the Buffalo Exposition, for
superiority in musical instruments.

Turkey has accepted the American
consul at Harput, Thomas H. Norton.

Awards were announced at the Pan-
American Exposition. There were no
winners from the Hawaiian Islands.

The Santa Fe directors have declar-
ed a semi-annual dividend of 2 per
cent.

The United States army post at San
Carlos, Arizona, has been looted by sol-
diers.

General Smith and a battalion of the
Seventh Infantry have been ordered to
Samoa.

A geological survey of the South-
eastern coast of Alaska has been com-
menced.

Rev. Charles G. Adams was acquit-
ted of the murder of Dr. Jessup at
Oakland.

A Spokane barber has been notified
that he is heir to a large estate in
Germany.

Johann Most was tried in New York
for publishing an anarchistic article in
his paper.

German blue jackets were badly
beaten by the police of La Guayra,
Venezuela.

The Duke of Manchester is being
sued for failure to pay for a bridal gift
to his wife.

Judge W. R. Day has been chosen
president of the McKinley Memorial

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 21.—
Secretary H. E. Cooper handed
the annual report of the gov-
ernor of Hawaii territory to Secretary
of the Interior Hitchcock Saturday.
Oct. 5. It can not be said to have been
complete at that time, for Mr. Cooper,
who immediately departed that after-
noon for his former home in Boston,
planned to write more on the operations
of the territorial government, which
will be inserted in the proofs when he
returns to Washington about Oct. 21.
The contents of the document are close-
ly guarded but it is known that the re-
port is very comprehensive, covering
the work of the territorial government
in its various phases, especially the
operations of the laws affecting public
lands and including several instruction
maps. He has also left with the Inter-
ior Department a considerable number
of photographs of the enterprises, in-
dustries, and people of the islands,
which will be incorporated in this re-
port as printed.

During all of the week, ending Sat-
urday, Oct. 5, Mr. Cooper was engaged
busily in completing as far as he could,
this annual report. He had also to pre-
pare the annual estimates, which in-
cluded estimates for public buildings,
light houses, dredging of harbors, and
other improvements that the govern-
ment is expected to undertake. These
estimates, prepared after a visit to
Secretary Gage and several sub-officials
of the Treasury Department, were filed
Saturday, Oct. 5, with the chief of the
bureau of warrants and appropriations of
the Treasury Department and will be
printed in full when Congress has as-
sembled. It is altogether probable that
they will be printed in a separate docu-
ment and not together with the large
volume of estimates for all the De-
partments of the Federal government.
These estimates were printed separately
last year.

Mr. Cooper has asked for large ap-
propriations of money. It should be
remembered that Congress may not ap-
propriate all that is asked. Such is
the case with all government estimates
submitted to that body through the
Treasury Department. However, it is
interesting to know that generous re-
quests have been made and that noth-
ing has been left undone in that re-
gard.

For improvement of the harbor of
Hilo Mr. Cooper estimates that \$500,000
should be appropriated by Congress.
This would be used chiefly in the con-
struction of a breakwater from Cocoon
Island to the reef at the edge of the
channel. He also estimates that the
sum of \$250,000 is needed for the im-
provement of the harbor at Honolu-
lu—for deepening, widening, and
dredging. Here he made up these es-
timates of \$750,000 Mr. Cooper consulted
with the chief of engineers at the War
Department, Gen. Gillespie, who con-
curred in the amounts.

Mr. Cooper also called on the officials
composing the lighthouse board at the
Treasury Department about lighthouses
and boats. With their concurrence he
has recommended to the Treasury De-
partment in his estimates, now with
the chief of the bureau of warrants and
appropriations, \$150,000 for the construc-
tion of a lighthouse tender and \$250,000
for the construction of a revenue cut-
ter. Mr. Cooper has made a further
recommendation of \$50,000 for the con-
struction of seven new lighthouses, one
each for the following localities: Ma-
kaua Point, island of Oahu; Kahululu,
Maui island; Puna, Kailua, Kawaihae
and Mahukoua, all on the island of Ha-
waii, and Kalaekalanau on the island
of Molokai. His estimates to the Treas-
ury Department also include \$9,000 for
buoys for Honolulu and \$8,000 for buoys
on the other islands.

After a consultation with Assistant
Secretary of the Treasury Allen, and
Supervising Architect of the Treasury
Taylor, Mr. Cooper submitted an es-
timate of \$16,000 for a new postoffice at
Hilo and \$6,000 for a new custom house
at Hilo; also an estimate of \$149,000 for
purchase of a site for a public building
in Honolulu. In this estimate he pre-
sented the cost of several plots of land,
together with the names of the pre-
sent owners. Mr. Allen advised Mr.
Cooper to make up for the Treasury
Department a plan of the amount of
floor space that would be needed for
the proposed building at Honolulu to-
gether with a statement of other de-
tails which he could furnish and which
would be useful for the information of

Association.
Macabebe scouts were repulsed by
Filipinos in Batangas, Lieutenant Ben-
being killed.

The sugar trust continues making
cuts in an effort to down the beet sug-
ar industry.

F. D. Underwood is said to be slated
for the presidency of the Great North-
ern Railroad.

The net earnings of the Western
Union Telegraph Company last year
were \$5,685,243.

A Palouse, Wash., man eloped, not
only with another man's wife, but also
his two children.

Prominent New Yorkers are accused
on perjury in connection with a Mon-
tana mining fight.

The kidnappers of Miss Stone are said
to have been surrounded on the Zerk-
Bulgarian frontier.

Passengers on the White Star liner
Oceanic complained that they had been
deceived by gamblers.

Miss Charlotte Hill, daughter of the
railway magnate, was married to Geo.
T. Slade at St. Paul.

George W. Hays, register of the land
office at Burns, Ore., has been removed
by President Roosevelt.

Four Chinese being smuggled into
the United States were captured aboard
a sloop, near Fort Flagler.

the supervising architect of the Treas-
ury and other officials. Mr. Cooper
promised to do this at his earliest op-
portunity.

Attorney General Knox said Saturday,
Oct. 5, that he had not yet prepared
the opinion for President Roosevelt
about the legality of the legislative act
providing for a new circuit judgeship.
He had at that time, however, gathered
considerable material for the opinion,
including laws of the Territory, the
specific language of the Organic Act,
and expected to have the opinion pre-
pared before many days. It would be
useless to conjecture what the tenor of
the opinion will be, except that the At-
torney General from a casual examina-
tion of the law had a sufficient doubt
about its validity to caution the Presi-
dent against an appointment till the
matter is thoroughly studied by him.
It goes without saying that, in any
event, it will be some weeks before
there will be an additional judge.

Colonel Samuel Parker of Honolulu,
who crossed the Pacific on the same
steamer with Mr. Cooper, arrived in
Washington several days after him, and
on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 1, regis-
tered at the Arlington. With him were
Mr. H. C. A. Peterson and Mr. W. J.
Kane, both of Honolulu, who also regis-
tered at the Arlington. Colonel Parker
was under the weather for three or four
days following, and part of the time was
confined to his room, but his illness, due
to the change of the weather and change
of diet, was not serious. He has filed
a bill with the Interior for a re-
quest for a rehearing on, and a consid-
eration of the decision that the Terri-
torial government can not be allowed to
lease for ninety-nine years public lands
in North Kohala for irrigating ditches,
looking to the improvement and reclama-
tion of land that is now useless. The
motion will be held till Nov. 15, that Col.
Parker may file briefs in support of his
motion to reconsider, but it is claimed at
the department that the prospects of a
change in the decision are remote. Col-
onel Parker expects to remain here in
Washington and vicinity for some time.

The postoffice department has made
public this week a statement of the re-
ceipts and expenditures of postoffices in
the Hawaiian Islands during the fiscal
year ending June 30 last. This statement
applies only to postoffices of the pres-
idential class, so-called, where postmas-
ters are appointed by the president. There
are now six offices of this class—Hilo,
Honolulu, Kahala, Lahaina, Lihue, and
Waialuku. Last year there were only
three presidential offices—Hilo, Honolulu
and Kahala—all of which were made
presidential offices June 1, 1900. La-
haina and Lihue became presidential of-
fices Oct. 1, 1900, and Waialuku became a
presidential office Jan. 1, last. Usually
it is feasible to compare the postal re-
ceipts of offices from year to year, and
thus gain an idea of the growth of the
postal business, which, incidentally, gen-
erally indicates the growth of business
in different cities. It is not possible in
the Hawaiian offices, however, because
of the dates at which they came into
the presidential class.

The gross receipts of the post-
office at Honolulu for the fiscal year end-
ing June 30 last, were \$62,919.18. Out
of this sum the postmaster was paid a sal-
ary of \$3,200; clerk hire amounted to
\$25,978.69; rent, light and fuel to \$27.19
more, and other incidental expenses to
\$4,825.25. The only free delivery of let-
ters is at Honolulu, where the service
for the same fiscal year cost
\$490. This made the total expenses of the
Honolulu office for the year \$35,061.92,
leaving a net revenue to the government
of \$27,857.26. These figures do not in any
instance include the cost of transporting
mails, which is kept in a separate ac-
count.

The gross receipts for postage and pos-
tal supplies at Hilo postoffice for the
same period amounted to \$6,963.58. The
postmaster's salary was \$2,100; clerk hire,
\$2,700; rent, light and fuel, \$82.90; and
other incidental expenses, \$943.30. Ac-
cordingly the total expenses of the Hilo
office were \$5,626.20, and the net revenue
\$1,337.38.

At Kahala the gross receipts were
\$1,778.37; postmaster's salary, \$1,000; rent,
light and fuel, \$19; other incidental ex-
penses, \$2. The total expenses thus were
\$1,021.00, and the net revenue \$757.37.

From October 1, 1900, to June 30 last,
the gross receipts of the Lahaina post-
office were \$1,917.79; the postmaster's sal-
ary, \$750; clerk hire, \$135; other incidental
expenses, 16 cents; making the total ex-
penses \$885.16, and the net revenue
\$1,032.63. The gross receipts of the post-
office at Lihue for exactly the same pe-
riod were \$1,244.76; salary of postmaster,
\$750; clerk hire, \$135; rent, light and fuel,
\$25. The total expenses thus were \$910
and the net revenue \$334.76.

The gross receipts of the office at Wa-
luku from January 1 last to June 30 last,
were \$82.17; salary of postmaster, \$500;
clerk hire, \$60; other incidental expenses,
32 cents; total expenses, \$560.32, and net
revenue, \$261.85.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

A Seattle corporation has been
awarded two million dollar contract
for dredging the harbor of Manila.

China has demanded the withdrawal
of foreign business houses from Pek-
ing because it is not a treaty port.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Miss Ab-
by Aldrich, daughter of Senator Ab-
drieh, were married at Providence,
R. I.

A French writer scores British meth-
ods in South Africa, and asserts that
women and children are dying by the
thousands.

The Vanderbilt party made a coach-
ing trip from New York to Philadel-
phia and return in less than twenty-
two hours.

Two British deserters were forcibly
taken from an American ship at Hal-
ifax with the consent of the United
States consul.

The portrait of the late President
McKinley is to be placed on a new is-
sue of postal cards which will appear
December 1st.

Russia may reduce tax on imported
agricultural machinery.

Four vessels have been lost in re-
cent storms in the North Sea.

The steamer Danube brought half a
million of gold dust from Alaska.

Servant girls in Chicago are going
to have a newspaper devoted to their
interests.

Pourrier has smashed six automobile
records, and covered a mile in less
than 1:07.

Madame Diss de Bar and her hus-
band may receive life imprisonment

MAINLAND SPORTING

Transylvania Won by Onward Silver.

Holmala, Lawson's great racer, is se-
riously sick.

A. T. Duffy of Georgetown University
ran 100 yards at Louisville in 9.45 sec-
onds.

Gold Heels set a track record at
Gravesend by running a mile and a
quarter in 2:05 2-5.

John Condon of Chicago has purchased
\$50,000 worth of stock in the California
Jockey Club.

Stanford, 0; Reliance, 0.
California, 5; Olympic, 0.

Monsoon won the great coursing event
at St. Louis.

W. C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II won
a \$30,000 race in Paris recently. J. Reid
lost.

Lipton intends to race Shamrock II
against Columbia and Constitution next
spring.

The Philadelphia cricketers defeated
the Englishmen in the final contest by
229 runs.

Welch and Kid McFadden are
matched to fight in San Francisco.

Al Weingot got the decision over Dan
Creedon on a foul in the sixth round.
California's track team will go east
next spring.

Joe Goddard, the old heavyweight pug-
ilist, is competing in a six-day walking
contest at Philadelphia.

Bob Fitzsimmons has taken out natu-
ralization papers.

McKay's Heno won the \$20,000 Matron
stakes at Morris Park.

Peter Stirling won the \$16,000 Kentucky
Futurity for three-year-olds.

Tom Jenkins of Cleveland threw J. J.
Ed Geers of Chicago in two straight falls.
Joe Borstein and Billy M. Coursey
fought a twenty-round draw.

Young Mowatt of Chicago and Toby
Irwin of San Francisco are matched to
fight on Oct. 22.

Lipton's request for another chance at
the cup with his boat next year has been
denied.

Emperor William is contemplating chal-
lenging for the America's cup.

King Edward has repurchased his rac-
ing cutter, Britannia.

Fournier broke the world's record for
automobiles by doing a mile in 1:06 4-5.
He set new marks from one to six miles.

Ed Geers won the Transylvania stake
of \$6,000, 2:12 class trotting, with Onward
Silver. Best time, 2:10 1-4.

The Abbot failed to break the world's
wagon record at Lexington. Time, 2:06 1-2.
W. C. Whitney is now the owner of the
great filly Endurance, by Right. The
horse was sold by J. W. Schorr for \$30,000.

At Morris Park, Chucatanunda ran sev-
en furlongs in 1:36 and Musette six fur-
lows in 1:13, both track records.

George Green won from Tommy Ryan
on a foul, after six rounds of hard fight-
ing.

Jack O'Brien of New York won from
Turf Turner of Stockton in twenty
rounds of hot action.

Forty thousand people saw Crescen-
do lower the world's trotting record on a
half-mile track by one-quarter of a sec-
ond. Time, 2:06 1-4.

Only sixteen out of forty-nine men re-
mained in the six days' walking match
at Philadelphia on the day before the
start of the twenty-day tour.

Tracy, 41 miles; Glick, 40
miles; Hegelman, 42 miles.

Young Peter Jackson knocked out
Sedley Hill Quinn in nine rounds.

Lawson's Oxford Boy won the two-
year-old trotting Futurity at Lexing-
ton.

Yellow fever has been almost erad-
icated from Cuba, according to General
Woods report.

Ernest Sotom Thompson and his
guide have been arrested in Colorado
for violating the game laws.

The University of the Pacific, at San
Jose, has established a chair of Chi-
nese language and literature.

Oregon men have incorporated the
American and Oriental Fair, which is
to be held in Portland in 1905.

The fund for paying the ransom of
Miss Stone had not reached more than
half the amount necessary on October
11th.

Commandant Lotter, the Boer gen-
eral, has been found guilty of treason
and rebellion, and has been sentenced
to death.

Train robbers held up the night ex-
press of the Kansas City, Pittsburg &
Gulf Railroad near Ashdown, Ark., but
secured nothing.

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HELP FOR MISS STONE

The Government is
Moving in the
Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The machinery of the State Department is now at work to save from death or prolonged captivity Miss Helen Stone, the missionary who was kidnapped in Turkey. The President himself has become actively interested in the matter. Today, Dr. Samuel H. Capen, president of the American Board of Missions, and Rev. Judson Smith, the foreign secretary of that board, arrived in Washington from Boston and went directly to the State Department. After an hour's conference with Acting Secretary Adee and Solicitor Penfield, they were escorted to the White House. President Roosevelt gave close attention to their statement. Although the Department of State had already taken up the matter, President Roosevelt laid especially fresh injunctions upon Mr. Adee to spare no efforts to accomplish the release of Miss Stone.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—An appeal to "Christian America" has been issued to aid the efforts of the relatives and friends of Miss Helen Stone, the missionary now held captive by brigands in the Balkan mountains, to raise the \$12,000 demanded as a ransom for her delivery.

The brigands have threatened to take Miss Stone's life unless the money is forthcoming on October 8th. "Her situation is desperate," says the appeal. "It is absolutely necessary that the amount of the ransom be immediately raised."

Kidder, Penbody & Co., bankers, of Boston, have consented to act as trustees of all funds contributed, and it is urged that all such reach this firm before noon, Monday, October 7th. "Even moments are precious," closes the appeal. "Will American Christian patriots come to the rescue?"

Appeal is signed by John L. Withrow, George C. Lorimer and John G. Blair, three of the most prominent ministers in Boston, and Charles E. Stone, the latter for the family and relatives.

The first mail today brought \$300 toward the rescue of Miss Stone. In response to the appeal issued by the American board yesterday. Up to noon today the trustees of the Stone ransom fund had received \$15,585.

Tonight the trustees announced the total receipts at about \$19,000.

NO TRACE OF CAPTORS.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 5.—A semi-official denial was issued today of the statement that the kidnappers of the American missionary, Miss Helen Stone and her companion, Miss Tsikla, are in Bulgaria. The note issued by the authorities declares that troops and police who have actively searched the frontier for ten days have not found any trace of the brigands.

THE RANSOM RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Not since the successful attempt to save the life of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer implicated in the Jameson raid, has the State Department put forth such energetic efforts to save a human life as it is now doing in behalf of Miss Stone, the American missionary, who was captured by Bulgarian bandits. A sum of money has been forwarded by the agency of the cable to Spencer Eddy, the United States secretary of legation at Constantinople, who has shown remarkable energy and ability in unearthing the ramifications of the plot which resulted in the kidnapping of Miss Stone. There is little doubt that the Turkish government has done all that it could be expected to do to run down the bandits and what is now to be done is to secure similar action on the part of the Bulgarian government, and to that end influences more potent with the Slav races than that of the United States government are now at work. Should the measures fail, then the ransom money must be paid, and that is why Mr. Eddy has been placed in possession of this powerful auxiliary.

The State Department officials deprecate most earnestly newspaper discussion of the measures it is taking in Miss Stone's behalf, claiming that it is being greatly embarrassed in its efforts by such publications. Consequently the officials refuse to give any information concerning the case beyond the merely negative statement that they have not been informed of the reported extension of one month of the time allowed for the ransom of Miss Stone.

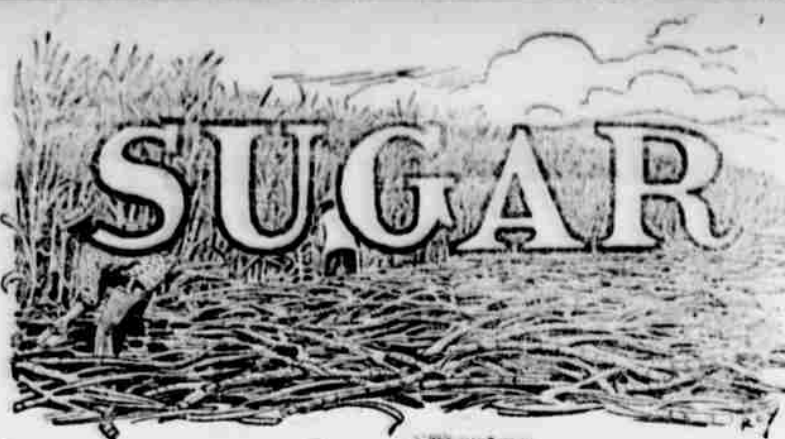
PARIS, Oct. 8.—A letter received by the Havre Agency from Salonica, dated October 4, says: "The American consul here has just received orders to make the arrangements with the wali (governor) for the payment of the ransom on Miss Stone. The United States will advance the money, afterwards settling with Turkey."

CONTRACTS TO BE SIGNED AT ONCE

The contracts for the extensions of the Rapid Transit Company's line are now being drawn and it is expected that they will be in shape for signature early next week. The contractors are ready to begin work at once upon the laying of the track.

The contract for the putting down of the 3,000 feet of track which will form the Alexander street extension has been sublet by Messrs. Ashley & Jarvis, to whom the contract was awarded, to J. S. Makee, who has the contract for the Kalihi extension. The stone for the Kalihi end will be furnished by the Von Hamm-Young Company from its quarry back of the Kamehameha schools.

The conductors and motormen of the Rapid Transit Company held a meeting yesterday and after many expressions of good will toward the company, which has shown its appreciation of their work by granting to the men an advance of three cents an hour in pay, passed a vote of thanks to the management, which was formulated by the following committee of the men: Messrs. George Robinson, John Hickok, C. E. Miles, J. P. Benbow and M. Kekahio.



SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—A great commercial game of chess is now in progress. The American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the "sugar trust," made the first move when, as was told yesterday in the press dispatches from New York, it cut the price of its product to Missouri river points. Now comes the move of the American Beet Sugar Association, which is opposing the trust. Henry T. Oxnard, president of this association, declares that the trust rate of 3½ cents a pound for granulated sugar is less than cost price and that the beet sugar men will let Missouri river points alone and send their product to all other markets in the United States.

This is what Henry T. Oxnard has to say of the sugar trust's move.

The sugar trust has just made another move in its desperate battle to crush out beet sugar production and ruin those who are trying to develop an industry of incalculable benefit to the farming population of at least two-thirds of our States—an industry so valuable to the agricultural sections that European governments are fostering it by bounties direct and indirect. The facts are as follows:

Raw sugar is selling for 3½ cents in New York and granulated 4½ cents or a margin of 1.10 cents between the two. But the trust is selling from time to time and in limited quantities in the Missouri river markets granulated sugar at 3½ cents or ¼ of a cent under the cost of the raw material at New York, paying in addition the freight of 25 cents per hundred from New York to the Missouri river. They are keeping the price of sugar high in all parts of the country except in the Missouri valley.

The object is plain. The trust wishes to force the beet sugar producers to find a market in that particular section to meet this ruinous price—to sell their granulated sugar for less than the value of the raw material at New York and thus compel them to go out of business and leave the field to the sugar trust. If they could succeed in the Missouri river valley they would then turn their attention to the beet factories of Michigan and other sections and by the power of concentrated capital crush out successfully the individual beet sugar producers.

Knowing that the above plain facts must bring upon the trust a storm of indignation, it tries to deceive the public by claiming through the press that the beet producers can still make money at the low price it is trying to establish. This is false. If it had been true then the trust would have tried to establish a still lower price. They are not sacrificing 1½ cents per pound in the Missouri river markets to make a price that will still be profitable to the beet sugar men.

But this particular move on the part of the sugar trust will fail flat. The beet sugar factories will not sell their sugar in the Missouri river valley at 1½ cents under the market when a fraction of that 1½ cents will move their sugar to every other market in the United States. What the next move of the trust will be remains to be seen.

The trust also attempts to justify its action through the press by insinuating that the beet factories have gone out of their rightful sphere in making refined sugar instead of raw sugar to be refined by the trust. Independent beet sugar producers have always made and sold refined beet sugar. It would be putting one's head in the lion's jaws with a vengeance for the beet factories to equip themselves only for the making of raw sugars at prices to be fixed by the trust. Besides it is an economical blunder to perform in two operations what can be done as well in one, and again the making of raw sugar would confine the beet sugar industry to the factories near the seaboard where the sugar refineries are located, for a factory located in the State of Colorado could not exist if its product had to pay 60 cents per hundred freight in the raw state to the Coast refinery and then 60 cents per hundred more to come back to the people of the same State in a form fit for consumption.

The movement on the part of the sugar trust in selling its refined sugar far below the cost to it of the raw material, cannot but fail to call down on the head of the trust the condemnation not only of the beet sugar producers, but also of all fair-minded people in the country. They have placed themselves in an exceedingly poor position to go before Congress and ask for the perpetuation of their power, as refiners; although they have recently arranged to increase their capital stock to the extent of \$15,000,000 to rivet their control of the raw cane product. In view of this act on the part of the sugar trust the United States Congress can ill afford to inaugurate the policy of reducing the present rate of duty by reciprocity, or in any other way which would have the certain effect of enriching the trust on one hand and on the other the killing of the most promising industry in the agricultural business of America.

OXNARD REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9.—The information that was yesterday exclusively published in the Herald that the sugar trust had made another aggressive movement against the beet sugar industry through its western connection, the Western Sugar Refining Company, in reducing the price of beet sugar 30 cents a hundred and 20 cents a hundred on cane sugar, has aroused more than usual interest in Los Angeles, and especially among those who handle the product. To beet sugar makers this latest cut is of most vital concern.

In the past the beet sugar people have been able to dispose of their sugar at a discount of ten points below the figures named by the trust. For many seasons the beet sugar people have made contracts for their production on the basis, at the time of delivery, of the price usually named by the trust.

When, last Wednesday, Mr. Havemeyer ordered a cut at all Missouri river points for granulated sugar, it was a blow aimed directly at the beet industry. This cut in effect means that their product must be marketed at a loss if they live up to the letter and spirit of the contracts recently made.

In order to carry the war to the last extremity, the latest cut, through the Spreckels' interests, that controls the cane sugar business of the Pacific coast, was ordered and is effective.

ROBERT OXNARD'S STATEMENT.

Regarding this latest onslaught, Robert Oxnard, vice president of the American Beet Sugar Association, which is opposing the trust, said:

"It is a fact that the Western Sugar Refining Company has made a decline of 20 cents per hundred on their cane sugars and 20 cents per hundred on their beet sugars. This makes the difference in their price between cane granulated and beet granulated twenty points instead of ten points, as heretofore. The cut affects all markets from California to Colorado inclusive. I know of no change in the general sugar situation to account for it. Further than this I do not care to discuss the matter at present."

In order to discriminate further against beet sugar, the Western Sugar Refining Company has announced that it will entertain no orders for granulated sugar which call for over 50 per cent of beet sugar.

The sugar trust people claim that beet interests can produce granulated sugar at 2½ cents per pound, and that there is, therefore, a good profit even at 3 cents per pound. This is denied by the beet people. In a recent interview in New York, Mr. Oxnard referred to this matter, as follows:

NO SUCH DIFFERENCE.

"Mr. Havemeyer says that the beet interests can produce granulated sugar at 2½ cents per pound. In my opinion that is nonsense. It has never been done in this country to my knowledge. The expert of the United States department of agriculture makes the statement, which every one should accept as authentic and unbiased, that sugar can be produced in this country for about 4 cents a pound. It is very evident that Mr. Havemeyer's interests lie entirely in the direction of depressing instead of developing the beet sugar industry. And it is absurd for him to make statements regarding the requirements of an industry which he is endeavoring so strenuously to crush. His arguments are weak, as far as I have seen them, and I am confident that congress, backed up by the sentiment of the American people, will never allow Mr. Havemeyer to say what shall be done regarding the tariff on sugar."

After an extensive trip through the beet sugar country recently, Mr. Oxnard, after he returned to New York, is reported as saying that he was impressed with the idea that the sugar syndicate, headed by Claus Spreckels, is trying to crush the beet industry. It appears that the Spreckels syndicate is reported to have given orders to its brokers in the Missouri river not to sell any beet sugar to sell, in fact, no sugar whatever except such as has been made by the syndicate itself.

WILL FIGHT THE TRUST.

In commercial circles the rumor is current that the beet sugar people are determined to give battle to the trust. While the plan of operation is not known it is intimated that the beet sugar makers may invade the leading distributing centers of the east and attempt to meet the cane sugar refiners on equal grounds and sell the product at cost. This, it is said, will demonstrate whether the information made public regarding the cost of production can be substantiated.

"What I want is to see every household in Southern California ask for and demand home-made beet sugar," said a well known jobber yesterday. "A few months of consumption and of relegating the cane trust article to the top shelf will make a difference to some people and will prove the most effective weapon in behalf of an industry that is the pride of this section of California. Let Alamo and Oxnard be the only brands on the sacks, is all I ask."

BEET SUGAR PRODUCT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, after careful consideration of the reports and estimates of leading beet sugar producers, today estimated the beet sugar production for 1901 at 18,500 tons. The cane sugar production is estimated as follows: Southern states, 300,000 tons; Porto Rico, 190,000 tons; Hawaii, 20,000 tons. Total, 500,000 tons. The beet sugar production in tons of western states is as follows: California, 80,000; Colorado, 20,000; Utah, 15,000; Washington, 2,000; Oregon, 2,000.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays river, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's Remedy. All testify to their value to a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

About 180 Boers attacked Heildsburg, but withdrew after two hours' fighting, leaving one man fatally wounded.

HE SHIES A BRICK

Alger Out With His
Promised
Book.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—General Alger's book on the Spanish-American war which his publishers state, "has been delayed and changed because of the death of President McKinley," will be issued next Thursday.

General Alger opens his book with a survey of the Cuban situation in 1895 and comments upon our unpreparedness for war at that time and the splendid spectacle of our country's response to the government's ultimatum upon Spain. He then leads the reader through the hurried preparations for war, the persecution by the office seeker, the disappointment of hundreds of volunteers, the demands of sea coast cities and towns for immediate protection, and the severe criticism of the military administration's plans of organization and the battle with apparently endless shortcomings and grievances. Then follows the embarkation at Tampa, which was severely criticized at the time, but which General Alger is now convinced that, all things considered, was not a mistake.

The account of the march on Santiago is graphically pictured.

The book takes up the "round robin" signed by the general officers of Shafter's army while the negotiations for surrender were pending, in which it was stated that "this army must move at once or it will perish" from the fevers threatening the camp. General Alger has no criticism to offer of the round robin itself, but says that its publication was one of the most unfortunate and regrettable incidents of the war.

CRITICISM OF SAMPSON.

General Alger reviews at length the differences between General Shafter and Admiral Sampson, and concludes this chapter in these words:

"It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming attitude toward the army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him for his contradictory statements subsequently made in his official report. After the 3rd of July, the admiral's conduct may be due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non-participation in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. Possibly he felt that Shafter's request for a conference on the morning of July 3rd, innocent though it was, was responsible for his being deprived of the honor of actively participating as commander in chief, in one of the most remarkable victories in the annals of naval warfare."

General Alger reviews the Miles-Megan controversy over the alleged furnishing of "embalmed beef" to the army, and tells of the appointment by the president, at his request, of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain. The commission met September 24, 1898, he says, and up to December 31 of that year "had taken testimony in seventeen towns and cities and in many different camps, granting to citizens, soldiers and former soldiers an opportunity to appear or complain or testify of any kind regarding the conduct of the war."

TESTIMONY ON EMBALMED BEEF.

Many thousands of soldiers were invited to give their evidence without regard to rank or service.

"On the 21st of December," continues General Alger, "the major general commanding the army of the United States appeared before the committee then sitting in Washington and made the statement with reference to the canned, fresh and refrigerated beef furnished to the army during the war."

"Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time, and stranger and more inexcusable and more unsoldierly still, during all those months, with this splendid knowledge of facts, which, if they existed, should have been made known to the secretary of war for the protection of the army, General Miles had never mentioned the subject."

"General Miles seemed to be pleased with the notoriety which his starting statements before the commission and his subsequent newspaper interviews gave him, for again, on the 21st of March, 1899, in New York city, he published, through representatives of the Associated Press and a metropolitan paper, additional charges. This unilateral and questionable method of making public grave and scandalous charges regarding a brother officer and the work of his department—charges which subsequent and careful investigation proved both unwarranted and untrue—seemed to appeal to certain characteristics of the major general commanding, to which reference would be out of place."

SAYS MILES WAS NOT SINCERE.

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that General Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges that a tin of beef was issued as the 'presence of an experiment,' and it was now a part of the ration. On the 17th of June, 1898, his most confidential staff officer signed a letter, by direction of the major general commanding the army, instructing the depot commissary at Tampa to furnish to General Sumner 10,000 pounds of canned roast beef to be issued from the subsistence department of the army. If we are to accept the reading of this letter as correct it proves that General Miles knew that canned fresh beef was a part of the ration; that he knew there was a large quantity of it at Tampa for issue to the troops; and that he so far approved of its use to direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our allies on the islands."

The English cricketers won their second test match against a New York eleven, by seven wickets. The locals scored 222 in their two innings.

Professor Suez, the eminent Austrian economist, approves the tariff measures of the German government so far as they are designed to keep the peasant on the land and check the flow toward towns.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many analgesic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Mucous. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Agent: DEPOT: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENOX LTD., Cape Town.

Honest Wear for the Money

Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

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Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected
with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us
—you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices
is What Pleases Our Trade.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.



Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PERU	OCT. 12	PEKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	GALIC	OCT. 22
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 8
GALIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 15
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 24
CHINA	NOV. 30	PEKING	DEC. 1
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 1
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better:—To Try an Experiment, or
Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's
Experience?

Something new is an experiment.
Must be proven to be as represented.
Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit.
But the endorsement of friends is.
Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one.
Would you experiment on it?
You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places.
It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember,
Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Molokai Hui Land Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the Hui Land of Molokai will be held on

Saturday, Nov. 2, at 11 a. m.

AT ANAHOA CHURCH

To consider the leasing of the Hui Land of Molokai, levying of taxes, and other very important matters for the benefit of the hui.

All members and shareholders of the Hui Land or their proxies are cordially invited to attend.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, October 9, 1901.

C. B. MAKEE.

Manager Molokai Hui Land.

JAS. H. KAIWI.

Secretary Molokai Hui Land.

5897

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, October 18.
P. M. S. S. City of Para, Porter, from Port Los Angeles.
Am. bkt. Jane L. Stanford, Mollstedt, 41 days from Newcastle. Anchored outside, for Kaanapali.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.
Schr. Mille Morris, from Koolau ports.

Saturday, October 19.
O. S. S. Alameda, Herriman, 7 days from San Francisco.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Str. Hawaii, Bennett, from Maui and Molokai ports.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, from Kauai.
Am. schr. R. C. Slade, Sonerud, 27 days from Gray's Harbor.
Gaso, schr. Tellep, Townsend, from Lahaina, Maui, Kihel, Kailua, Napoohoo and Hookena, 1 a. m.

Sunday, October 20.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports; 2:40 a. m.
Str. Hanalei, Peterson, from Kauai ports.
Schr. Kawailani, from Koolau ports; 11 a. m.

Monday, October 21.
O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco; 5 p. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo.
Sp. Tille E. Starbuck, Curtis, 15 days from San Francisco.
Schr. Ada, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, October 18.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports; 12 m.
Str. Waialeale, Pultz, for Hanalei and Kapa; 5 p. m.
Schr. Waialea, for Kauai ports.
Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports.
Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Hanson, for San Francisco; 1:30 p. m.

Saturday, October 19.
A. H. S. S. Californian, Lyons, for New York, via Kahului.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports.
Str. Kinau, for Hilo, at 5 p. m., taking Porto Ricans.
Am. bgt. Geneva, Aas, for the Sound; sailed in afternoon.

Sunday, October 20.
S. S. City of Para, Porter, for San Francisco.
Am. bkt. J. L. Stanford, Mollison, for Kaanapali.
Am. bkt. Robert Sudden, Jensen, for the Sound.

Monday, October 21.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, for Hanalei and Ahukini; 5 p. m.
Str. Hawaii, Bennett, for Maui and Molokai ports; 5 p. m.
Schr. Malolo, for Kauai ports.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports.
Schr. Alice Kimball, for Kauai ports.

(From Saturday's daily.)

THE steamer City of Para arrived in port yesterday morning after a trip of about ten days from Port Los Angeles. She brings 333 Porto Rican and Italian laborers for plantations here. Of these about 180 are men while the rest consist of women and children.

There are about twenty-five Italians from New Orleans. They are a better looking lot than the Porto Ricans, healthier, cleaner and more thrifty. They were kept in quarters separate from the Porto Ricans during the voyage. They are going to work on Spreckelsville plantation.

The Porto Ricans look a trifle better and cleaner than the former lots which have come here, but there are a few cripples and one partially blind man among them who certainly can not be worth much as plantation laborers.

This may possibly be the City of Para's last trip to this port for some time to come as the officers received notification before leaving port that the boat would probably be put on another run. It is also said that the importation of Porto Ricans is to be suspended for some time.

Californian Departs.

The big freighter Californian of the American-Hawaiian line, which has been keeping a large force of men busy on the railroad wharf of late, got away for Kahului Saturday night, carrying in her hold one of the largest cargoes that ever left this port in one vessel. She takes in all from Honolulu 105,000 bags of sugar which amounts to 6,452 tons. At Kahului she will probably take on about 1,500 tons of sugar and also 114 tons of pumping machinery, which is to be taken from Kihel plantation to New York. She will thus carry about 8,300 tons around the Horn.

Kinau's Flying Trip.

The Wilder steamer Kinau is making a flying trip to Hilo with a lot of Porto Ricans who arrived on the City of Para, and whom she is going to take to the plantations on the big island. As soon as the Kinau arrived a large force of stevedores were immediately put to work on discharging her, and this work was performed in time to let the vessel start Saturday night. She is expected to be back in this port tonight, and will resume her regular run to Hilo and way ports on Tuesday at noon.

Boyd Denies Charges.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Acting Governor Cooper of Hawaii has forwarded to the Interior Department the report of Edwin S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Works for that Territory, on a complaint filed by Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Honolulu Republican, alleging that public lands were being disposed of contrary to the existing authority and to the interests of Hawaii.

Boyd alleged that some of the statements in the complaint are absurd and ridiculous. The revenues from the proceeds of the sales, he says, go toward the maintenance of the administrative government.

Motor Cars in Congo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Boma, quoted by the Brussels correspondent of the Times, announces that the district of Welle, Congo Free State, has been pacified.
The motor car has been introduced successfully for transport in the upper Congo region. One such car conveyed a load of three tons over a road too hilly to admit any other mode of conveyance.

SCIENCE AND FIRE

Papa Ita's Walking Discussed by Observer.

I HAD heard that it was performed in Tahiti in 1897, and several persons there assured me of their having seen it, and one of them of his having walked through the fire himself under the guidance of the priest, Papa-Ita, who is said to be one of the last remnants of a certain order of priesthood of Raiatea, and who had also performed the rite at the island of Hawaii some time in the present year. A pit was dug in which large stones were heated red hot by a fire which had been burning many hours. The upper stones were pushed away just before the ceremony, so as to leave the lower stones to tread upon, and over these, "glowing red hot" (according to the newspaper accounts), Papa-Ita had walked with naked feet, exciting such enthusiasm that he was treated with great consideration by the whites, and by the natives as a god.

I found it commonly believed in Tahiti that any one who chose to walk after him, European or native, could do so in safety, secure in the magic which he exercises, if his instructions were exactly followed. Here in Tahiti, where he had "walked" four years before, it was generally believed among the natives, and even among the Europeans present who had seen the ceremony, that if any one turned around to look back he immediately was burned, and I was told that all those who followed him through the fire were expected not to turn until they reached the other side in safety, when he again entered the fire and led them back by the path by which he had come. I was further told by several who had tried it that the heat was not felt upon the feet, and that when shoes were worn the soles were not burned (for those who followed the priest's directions) but it was added by all that much heat was felt about the head.

Such absolutely extraordinary accounts of the performances had been given to me that I could not doubt that if all these were verified by my own observation, it would mean nothing less to me than a departure from the customary order of nature, and something very well worth the seeing, indeed.

Papa-Ita is the finest looking native that I have seen; tall, dignified in bearing, with unusually intelligent features. I learned from him that he would perform the ceremony on Wednesday, June 17, the day before the sailing of our ship. Papa-Ita himself spoke no English, and I conversed with him briefly through an interpreter. He said that he walked over the hot stones, without danger by virtue of spells which he was able to utter, and by the aid of a goddess (or devil, as my interpreter had it), who was formerly a native of the islands. The spells, he said, were something which he could teach another. I was told by others that there was a still older priest in the island of Raiatea, whose disciple he was, although he had pupils of his own, and that he could "send his spirit" to Raiatea to secure the permission of his senior priest if necessary. In answer to my inquiry as to what preparations he was going to make for the rite in the two or three days before it, he said he was going to pass them in prayer.

The place selected for the ceremony fortunately was not far from the ship. I went there at noon and found that a large shallow pit or trench had been dug, about nine feet deep. Lying near by was a pile containing some cords of rough wood, and a pile of rounded water-worn stones, weighing, I should think, from forty to eighty-four pounds apiece. They were, perhaps, 200 in numbers, and all of porous basalt, a feature the importance of which will be seen later. The wood was placed in the trench, the fire was lighted and the stones heaped on it, as I was told, directly after I left, or at about 12 o'clock. [At 4 o'clock Prof. Langley went over again and found the preparations very nearly complete.]

Native feet are not like European ones, and Mr. Richardson, the chief engineer of the ship, mentioned that he had himself seen elsewhere natives standing, unconcerned, with naked feet on the cover of pipes conveying steam at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit, where no European foot could even lightly rest for a minute. The stones, then, were hot. The crucial question was, how hot was the upper part of this layer on which the feet were to rest an instant in passing? I could think of no ready thermometric method that could give an absolutely trustworthy answer, but I could possibly determine on the spot the thermal equivalent of one of the hottest stones trodden on. (It was subsequently shown that the stone might be much cooler at one part than another.) Most obviously, even this was not an easy thing to do in the circumstances, but I decided to try to get at least a trustworthy approximation. By the aid of Chief Engineer Richardson, who attended with a stoker and one of the quartermasters, kindly detailed by the ship's master, Capt. Lawrence, I prepared for the rough but conclusive experiment presently described.

It was nearly 4:40 o'clock when six acolytes (natives), wearing crowns of flowers, wreathed with garlands and bearing poles nearly fifteen feet long, ostensibly to be used as levers in toppling over the upper stones appeared. They were supposed to need such long poles because of the distance at which they must stand on account of the heat radiated from the pile, but I had walked inside it a moment before and had told myself that I could have manipulated the stones with a lever of one-

third the length, with some discomfort, but with absolute safety. Some of the uppermost stones only were turned, leaving a superior layer, the long poles being needlessly thrust down between the stones to the bottom, where two of them caught fire at their extremities, adding very much to the impression that the exposed layer of stones was red hot, when in fact they were not, at least to the eye. These long poles and the way they were handled were, however, one of the ingenious "staging" of the whole spectacle.

Now the most impressive part of the ceremony began. Papa-Ita, tall, dignified, flower-crowned and dressed with garlands of flowers, appeared with naked feet and with a large bush of "Ti" leaves in his hands, and, after going partly around the fire each way, uttering what seemed to be commands to it, went back and, beating the stones nearest him three times with the "Ti" leaves, advanced steadily, but with obviously hurried step, directly over the central ridge of the pile. Two disciples, similarly dressed, followed him, but they had not the courage to go so directly along the ridge. They followed about halfway between the center and the ridge, where the stones were manifestly cooler, since I had satisfied myself that they could be touched slightly with the hand. Papa-Ita then turned and led the way back, this time with deliberate confidence, followed on his return by several new disciples, most of them not keeping exactly in the steps of the leader, but obviously seeking cooler places. A third and fourth time Papa-Ita crossed with a larger following, after which many Europeans present walked over the stones without reference to the priest's instructions. The natives were mostly in their bare feet. One wore stockings. No European attempted to walk in bare feet except in one case, that of a boy, who, I was told, found the stones too hot and immediately stepped back.

The mise en scene was certainly noteworthy. The site near the great ocean breaking on the barrier reefs, the excited crowd, talking about "red hot" stones, the actual sight of the hierophant and his acolytes making the passage along the ridge where the occasional tongues of flame were seen at the center, with all the attendant circumstances, made up a scene in no way lacking in interest. Still, the essential question as to the actual heat of these stones had not yet been answered, and after the fourth passage I secured Papa-Ita's permission to go to the middle of the pile, one stone which from its size and position every foot had rested upon in crossing, and which was undoubtedly at least as hot as any one of those trodden on. It was pulled out by my assistants with difficulty, as it proved to be larger than I had expected, it being of oval shape with the lower end in the hottest part of the fire. I had brought over the largest wooden bucket which the ship had, which was half filled with water, expecting that this would cover the stone, but it proved to be hardly enough. The stone caused the water to rise nearly to the top of the bucket, and it was thrown into such violent ebullition that a great deal of boiled over and escaped weighing. The stone was an exceedingly bad conductor of heat, for it continued to boil the water for about twelve minutes, when, the ebullition being nearly over, it was removed to the ship and the amount of evaporated water measured.

Meanwhile others, as I have said, began to talk over the stones without any reference to the ceremony prescribed by Papa-Ita, and three or four persons, whom I personally knew on board the ship, did so in shoes, the soles of which were not burned at all. One of the gentlemen, however, who crossed over with unburned shoes, showed me that the ends of his trousers had been burned by flames which leaped up between the stones, and at all times added so much to the impressiveness of the spectacle, and there was no doubt that any one who stumbled or got a foot caught between the hot stones might have been badly burned. United States Deputy Consul Dorrman, who was present, remarked to me that he knew that Papa-Ita had failed on a neighboring island, with stones of a marble-like quality, and he offered to test the heat of these basaltic ones by seeing how long he could remain on the hottest part of the pile, and he stood there in my sight, from eight to ten seconds before he felt the heat of the stones, and then he began to shuffle, beginning to be unpleasantly warm.

A man present asked Papa-Ita why he did not give an exhibit that would be convincing by placing his foot even for a few seconds, between two of the red hot stones which could be seen glowing at the bottom of the pile, to which Papa-Ita replied with dignity, "My friends did not tell him to do that way." I asked him if he would hold one of the smaller upper hot stones in his hand. He promised to do so, but did not.

The outer barriers were now removed and a crowd of natives rushed in, who, after taking these notes on the spot, left, after assuring myself that the stones around the edge of the pile were comparatively cold, although the center was no doubt very hot, and those below red hot. The real question is, I repeat, how hot were those trodden on? and the answer to this I was to try to obtain after measuring the water boiled away.

On returning to the ship this was estimated from the water which was left in the bucket (after allowing for that spilled over) to about ten pounds. The stone, which, I will be remembered, was one of the hottest in the pile, was found to weigh thirty-five pounds, and to have evaporated this quantity of water. It was, as I have said, a volcanic stone, and on minute examination proved to be a vesicular basalt, the most distinctive feature of which was its porosity, and non-conductibility, for it was subsequently found that it could have been heated red hot at one end while remaining comparatively cool at the top. I brought a piece of it to Washington with me, and there determined its specific gravity to be 0.25, its specific heat 0.25, and its conductivity to be so extremely small that one end of a small fragment could be held in the hand while the other was heated indefinitely in the flame of a blowpipe, almost like a stick of sealing wax. This partly defeated the aim of the experiment (to find the temperature of the upper part of the stone), since only the mean temperature was found. This mean temperature of the hottest stone of the upper layer, as deduced from the above data, was about 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit, but the temperature of the surface must have been indefinitely lower. The temperature at which such a stone begins to show a dull red in daylight is, so far as I am aware, not exactly determined, but is approximately 1,200 or 1,300 degrees Fahrenheit.

To conclude, I could certainly not admit that I had witnessed a very favorable specimen of a "fire walk." It was a sight well worth seeing. It was a most clever and interesting piece of savage magic, but from the evidence I have just given, I am obliged to say (almost regretfully) that it was not a miracle.—Nature.

The government troops of Colombia claim to have utterly routed the forces of General Uribe.

MISS MUDGE EXONERATED

Number 1, Miss Mudge: In this case I have investigated the facts for the prosecution, and have listened to the statement of the defendant herself, and knowing the facts for the defense, I believe now that it would be a wrong and an injustice toward the defendant for the prosecution to proceed further with the case against her. While I believe and know that she was present at the alleged wrongful examination made by Doctor Winslow, I believe now that she was there, not from any wrongful motives, but for the best of reasons and for the protection which she could afford to the child, and I believe it would be wrong to her and a wrong to the Court to further proceed with the case, and therefore ask that a nolle prosequi be entered in this case.

In the police court on Saturday Dr. H. E. Winslow was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assault and battery on Rosie Lal. The case against Miss Mudge was nolle prosequi.

THE MEMORIAL FOR M'KINLEY

The movement for a McKinley memorial took formal shape at a meeting held Saturday morning in Governor Dole's office, which was attended by the following gentlemen:

Governor Dole, Judge Estes, Marshal Hendry, J. A. McCandless, J. G. Spencer, J. H. Boyd, J. P. Cooke, Rev. G. L. Pearson, Rev. Dr. L. M. Hartley, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, W. B. Maling, Q. H. Berry, W. H. Wright, J. C. Evans, K. J. Imanishi, A. K. Ozawa, A. G. Hawes, and H. C. Austin.

Governor Dole called the meeting to order and upon motion of Judge Estes, was made permanent chairman. A. G. Hawes was appointed secretary of the meeting.

Governor Dole stated the object of the meeting very briefly and suggested that the committee for soliciting subscriptions be composed of representative men, the same committee also to decide upon the form of a memorial.

Mr. James G. Spencer suggested that the committee instead of arranging for a statutory monument, have the memorial take some other form, such as naming a ward in the new hospital after the late president. The chairman suggested that as the movement had originated with J. A. McCandless, that he give expression to his views. The latter, when called upon, stated that the community as a whole was desirous of showing its regard for the memory of McKinley, and that the best way was to leave the question of a monument or ward in the hospital until the amount of funds which could be raised was known. He suggested the appointment of a committee of nine, they in turn to appoint a committee of fifty, which should include representatives from each newspaper, the larger committee then to lay the matter before the public. Judge Estes thereupon moved the appointment of the committee, but asked that he be left off, as a public official. He suggested the name of Mr. McCandless as permanent chairman of that committee of nine, and he was so selected. The names of the other eight members of the committee will be announced at a future meeting by Governor Dole, who was empowered by the meeting to choose the committee, with the proviso that he be a member. This committee of nine is to appoint the committee of fifty, which is to include members from the other islands. The meeting then adjourned to await the call of the chairman.

TAX APPEALS MAY BE DISMISSED

The majority of the appeals from the income tax assessments are likely to be dismissed before coming to trial. The appeals were taken generally by Japanese and Chinese merchants, who refused to accept an increase of 25 per cent added by Assessor Pratt. The only reason for this increase was the refusal of these merchants to open their books to the tax collectors, because of the publicity. The only way to reach them was to increase their assessment enough to compel an appeal, and then it became necessary for them to bring their books into court and expose them, not only to the tax-collector, but dozens of other men, including their business rivals. When they saw the result of the appeal, and how the first few men had to come into open court and tell all about their business affairs, the Asiatics began to wish they had not been so positive in refusing to show their accounts to the assessor. Now the majority have signed their willingness to have this done, and the accounts will be examined in private by the assessor. If the returns made by the Japanese and Chinese merchants are verified by an examination of their books, the figures will be accepted by the collector, and in that event the appeal will be dismissed. The sessions of the tax court are not likely to last longer than this week, as there are comparatively few cases to be heard.

COMPLAIN OF CARGO FACILITIES

With the approach of the Christmas season here, the merchants who are depending upon the early shipment of their goods, seemed doomed to disappointment. According to recent advices from San Francisco regarding attempts to ship goods to Honolulu on the few steamers that are permitted to carry freight between American ports, the small merchants are frozen out entirely. It is asserted by San Francisco shippers that after waiting in line with their loaded wagons containing merchandise intended for Honolulu consignees, they have been denied the privilege of putting the goods on board the vessels, the result being that the Honolulu merchants are deprived of the opportunity to turn over their new stock, after they have made arrangements for so doing.

The letter is as follows:

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
HONOLULU, H. I.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

**HARDWARE, BICYCLES,
SHIP CHANDLERY,
SPORTING GOODS,
PAINTS, OILS, ETC.**

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

**Wagons, Brakes,
Phaetons, Surreys,
Buggies,
Runabouts.**

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage
Material, Iron Horse Shoes.



Pacific Vehicle and Supply Co.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

"We had the entire shipment ready to go on the steamer yesterday afternoon, the 19th instant, but the other shippers were tardy in sending in their cases, and held us off until this morning, the 11th. As soon as this case came in, we loaded all the freight onto the dray and sent them down to the wharf. When our drayman arrived, he found a line of teams over a block long waiting to get on the dock, and he had to get into line and wait his turn. To our disgust, by the time he got to the dock it was 12:30 o'clock, and they notified all the rest of the teams, including our man, that the steamer was full and would take no more freight."

"The freight service between here

and Honolulu is simply rotten. We are very sorry; in fact, extremely so, as we made every effort to get the freight aboard. We will have the freight aboard bright and early for the next steamer, so it will be sure to come."

"When ordering, try to give us plenty of time, for it is a grand scramble, both to get goods aboard and to get bills of lading signed. The merchants of Honolulu ought to combine and make a united kick against such service."

D. A. Urquhart, one of the men connected with the kidnapping of the late James Campbell, is under arrest at San Francisco on a charge of forgery.